Volume 160 No. 24

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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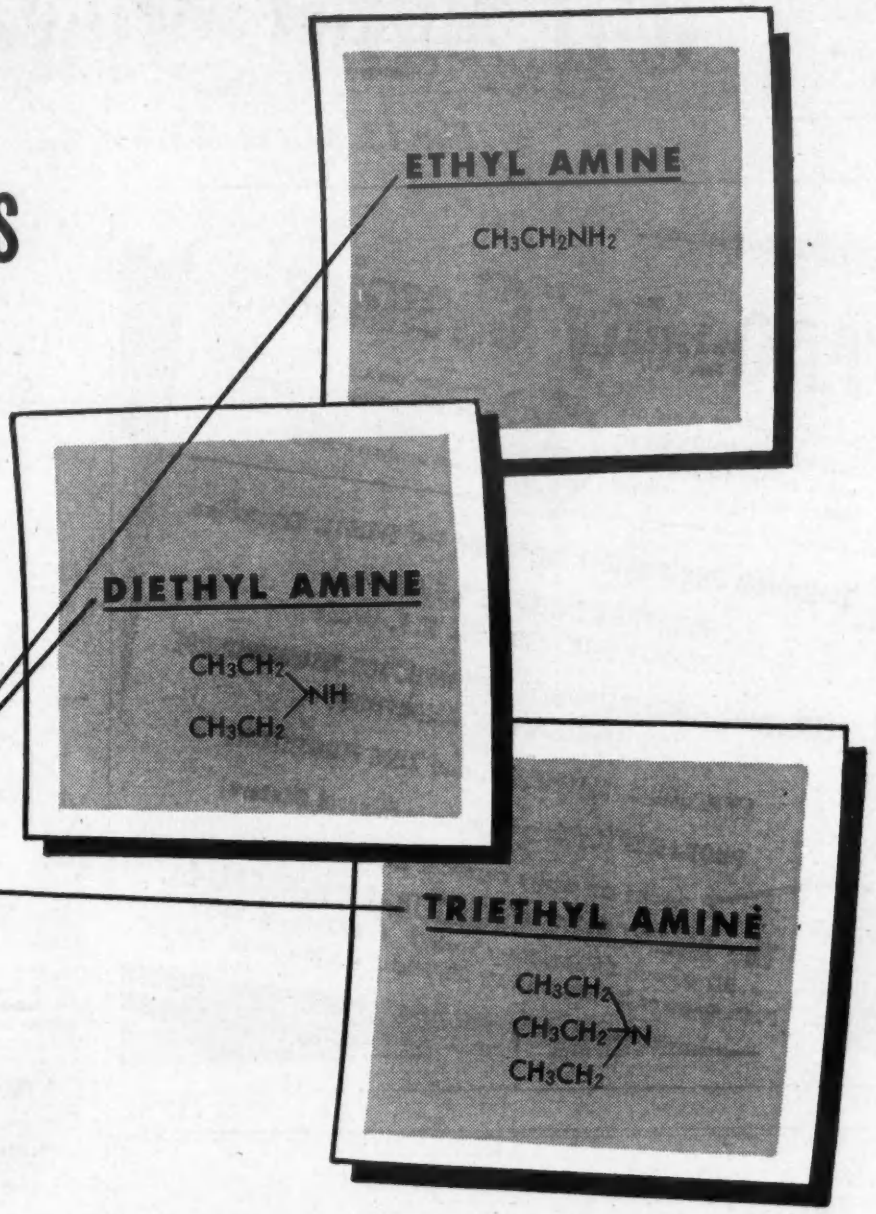

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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NPA Chemical Div. Under New Set-Up

A realignment of the chemical division of the National Production Authority to provide a means of achieving better cooperation with other NPA divisions as well as with industry was completed last week with the signing of administrative orders that have been under consideration for nearly six months.

In rearranging and strengthening the set-up, three important personnel changes were made and a new position established —assistant director of the division—to handle some of the manifold duties that fall upon the division director, Osgood V. Tracy. Altogether the division now has five commodity branches and two service branches, one to deal with facilities required by the chemical industry and the other with programs and requirements.

Named as "second man" in the division was Frederic Arden, who has been chief of the inorganic and agricultural chemicals branch since it was created early in the organization of the chemical division. Mr. Arden is on leave from his position as director of market research of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. During World War II he served with the War Production Board as deputy chief of the chlorine, alkalies and glass division. After the war he was acting deputy director of the Civilian Production Administration, WPB's successor agency, and later served as chief of the chemical division of the office of domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce.

Agricultural Chemicals Branch

George M. Hebbard was named chief of the inorganic and agricultural chemicals branch, filling the vacany created by Mr. Arden's elevation to assistant director of the division. Mr. Hebbard served under Mr. Arden as deputy chief of the branch. He is on leave from his position as vice-president in charge of operations of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore. During World War II, he was deputy director for production in the Office of Rubber Reserve.

Included under the branch are the following eight separate sections:—Sulphur; sulphuric acid; agricultural chemicals; compressed gases; alkalies; metallic salts; inorganic acids, and perchemicals.

Plastics and protective coatings formerly were combined under a single branch of that name, but these two areas of industry operations have now been split into separate branches. Dr. W. A. Nyland, who was deputy chief of the former plastics and protective coatings branch, was named chief of the newly-established protective coatings branch. He is a chemical consult-

—Continued on page 84

OPD Survey of Industry On Holiday Work Plans

If you have been wondering what the rest of the chemical industry is going to do about working over the coming holidays, information contained on page 38 of this issue may prove enlightening. There you will find the results of a survey conducted by OPD on what a selected but representative group of chemical and allied companies are going to do about working on Christmas and New Year's eve. You will also learn what these firms did on holidays in 1951.

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization covering several additional expansions in the chemical industry were issued during the period November 17 to 23 by the Defense Production Administration.

The following list of projects shows the product, applicant, plant location and percentage of cost eligible for rapid tax write-off:—

Cryolite—Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Spokane, Wash., 70 percent of $456,000.
"Fluorophene" resins—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Kanawha County, W. Va., 60 percent of $1,609,000.
Polyvinyl chloride resins—B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Avon Lake, Ohio, 50 percent of $5,377,960.
Rare earth chloride—Rare Earths, Inc., Passaic County, N J., 65 percent of $45,100.
Trichlorethylene—Hooker-Detrex, Inc., Ashtabula, Ohio, 50 percent of $1,491,522.

NRC Chemicals in Foods Report to Be Issued Tues.

A highly important report on the effects on humans of the use of chemicals in the processing and production of foods has been completed by the food protection committee of the food and nutrition board, National Research Council, and will be made public December 11.

The committee has had this matter under active study for nearly a year as a result of recent charges that the growing use of chemicals in foods are responsible for many of the chronic ailments of the people. It is probable that the report will figure very largely in the consideration of any legislation by congress growing out of the investigation now being conducted by the Delaney committee into this subject.

OPS Extends Capehart Formula Benefits to Items Under GCPR

The way was opened for many additional producers, manufacturers and processors, beyond those already provided for, to apply for adjustments in their ceiling prices under the so-called Capehart amendment with the issuance December 6 of General Overriding Regulation 21 by the Office of Price Stabilization. The agency said that the new regulation will affect many important chemicals and plastics, insecticides, drugs and cosmetics, crude oil and petroleum products, and hundreds of other products.

In a series of other actions announced at the same time, the OPS:—

1. Authorized manufacturers pricing under its machinery ceiling price regulation, CPR 30, to reflect in their ceiling prices current changes in excise taxes on sales of commodities bought from other manufacturers for resale under private brand names. The authorization is contained in amendment 22 to CPR 30 and made effective today.

2. In order to reflect the intent of the so-called Herlong amendment which gives resellers their pre-Korean percentage margins, authorized certain resellers of machinery and related manufactured goods, by amendment 4 to CPR 67, covering resales of machinery and related manufactured goods, to apply their customary markup to net invoice cost, including manufacturer's excise taxes.

3. Issued amendment 1, revision 1, SR 2 to CPR 22 permitting manufacturers to calculate directly the overhead adjustment percentage for their entire business without first calculating individual commodity adjustments. This is a time-saving method of calculating the factor, developed by an industry accountant and accepted by OPS, for use by those manufacturers who adopt the alternative method of SR 2 for determining ceiling prices by adjusting ceiling prices established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation rather than base period prices.

Regulation Is Optional

The overriding regulation No. 21 is essentially a procedural regulation. It is entirely optional; no one has to price under it. It does not itself set prices. Rather, it provides a procedure under which any eligible business can apply for new ceilings if it feels that it can better its position through use of the Capehart formula. It affects all producers, manufacturers, processors, and service operations not previously covered by CPR 1, CPR 22, CPR 30, and CPR 34.

Of particular importance is that the extractive industries, such as mining and crude oil production, are covered by the order. There had been considerable debate within OPS whether the so-called Capehart amendment applied to anyone but manufacturers, but it has not been concluded officially that it covers the producing or mining of extractive products as well as the manufacturing.

The Capehart amendment states that sellers may apply for adjustment of their ceiling prices on the basis of the highest prices received between January 1 and

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OIT Urged to Increase DDT Licensed Exports

The agricultural insecticide export advisory committee at its first meeting with the Office of International Trade December 6 urged that licensed exports of DDT should be increased so that manufacturers can maintain production on a stable and economical basis.

Committee members pointed out that production of DDT for domestic purposes during October through March normally is at a low level. Unless sufficient exports are permitted to take up the slack, production will be cut because it is uneconomical for manufacturers to store large quantities of the material.

It was stated that production of DDT is running higher than the previously-estimated rate of 105,000,000 pounds for the period October 1, 1951-September 30, 1952. Domestic distribution channels appear to be well filled, it was stated, and manufacturers' stocks are at a high level. It was suggested that exports could be stepped up without jeopardizing delivery of the 85,000,000 pounds needed for domestic purposes in the current production year.

Discussing BHC, industry representatives suggested that the improved supply situation resulting from increased production warrants the removal of quantitative limitations on exports except in the case of formulations which need to be controlled because of their content.

Morgantown Lease Gets House Committee Sanction

A majority of the members of the house committee on armed services have signified their approval of the report of chairman Carl Vinson of Georgia that the committee enter no objection to the leasing of the Morgantown Ordnance Works to the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, it was announced by the committee December 6.

Mr. Vinson reviewed the proposed leasing of the plant by the army and the record of the committee's investigation of charges of irregularities in the bidding in a report sent to the members a week previous (OPD, 12/3/51). While he criticized the army's handling of the bidding, he could find nothing to warrant the committee disapproving the contract, and recommended to the members that they concur in the leasing to Mathieson.

The senate armed services committee, which under the law, also is required to concur in matters of this kind, had the Vinson report under study but up to press time there had been nothing from the committee to indicate that the members would object to the contract.

Canada to Get 86,250 Tons Of Sulphur in First Quarter

The Defense Production Administration last week announced that it has allocated 86,250 tons of sulphur to Canadian industries for civilian and defense production during the first quarter of 1952. This US allocation to Canada is at the rate of 345,000 tons annually.

DPA explianed that the 345,000-ton rate includes 335,000 tons of US sulphur which represents the actual Canadian use of sulphur during the base year 1950, plus 10,000 tons which represent sulphur needed for new defense requirements. US shares part of Canada's defense production.

It was pointed out that DPA has agreed to supply Canada with the same proportionate quantity of sulphur, based on its 1950 consumption, that United States domestic sulphur consumers receive from the available supply. During 1951, Canada will have received from the United States 335,000 tons of sulphur, or the same amount as that consumed in 1950.

Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid Limitation Orders Near

The long-awaited curtailment orders of the National Production Authority on uses of sulphur and sulphuric acid are expected to be issued momentarily by the agency as a result of an agreement reached with Defense Production Administration on a modification of the DPA's program for these materials. The agreement was arrived at last week and NPA is now in the process of putting the orders in legal form.

Details of the modifications are not immediately available, but it is reported that the limitations on use will be on a more selective basis than was proposed originally by DPA. Also, it is proposed to provide companies with more freedom in adjusting the allowable overall use among various plants.

DPA's original program announced last October, proposed to limit the use of sulphur for production of sulphuric acid or carbon bisulphide to 90 percent of each plant's use during 1950, with adjustments to be allowed for certain essential programs. All sulphuric acid users were to be cut back 10 percent and a similar reduction was to be made in use of carbon bisulphide in cellulose film or rayon.

Price Trend Declines Again

A sharp decline in essential oil prices, coupled with a slight one in oils and fats, resulted in a fractional drop last week in the overall price index number for chemicals, drugs and oils. It was 4.5 points higher than at this time last year.

Many essential oils reached the lowest prices of the year and the market was more definitely inclined in favor of the buyer. Advances were of minor importance. Trading was virtually at a standstill. The oils and fats market was mixed with reductions in linseed, palm and edible olive oil and olive oil foots. Babassu and peanut oils and greases were higher.

Overall demand for heavy chemicals is still off and the outlook is not good with the holiday season and inventory periods close at hand. Manganese sulphate and sodium silicofluoride were advanced. Among the coaltar chemicals, prices of benzol, toluol and xylol at Wyandotte, Mich., were advanced, effective December 1.

Price advances among the drugs and fine chemicals were confined to monobasic sodium glutamate, glutamic acid, domestic crude iodine and cocoa butter. Sole reduction was in synthetic vitamin A. The market for aromatic botanicals was at its lowest level of jobbing transactions. There were fourteen declines as against eight advances. In botanical drugs the firmness of prices was in contrast with the spotty character of demand; the lack of larger business was attributed to seasonal influences.

Among the protective coatings, orange grades of shellac were reduced but the bleached bonedry and refined remained unchanged. There was little of new feature in other materials. A stronger potato starch market, the result of higher cost of cull potatoes, improved the tone of other textile sizing materials as consumers sought to cover requirements in competing items. Papermakers showed more interest in tapioca flour; there was a slackening of demand for corn dextrin and starch. Buying interest in tanning materials remained slow.

In agricultural chemicals, the price of ammonium-nitrate-dolomite was advanced December 1. Shortage of superphosphate is bordering on the critical, with some important producers unable to offer any more shipment for the first half of 1952.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 7, 1951	Nov. 23, 1951	July 1, 1950	Dec. 8, 1950
147.2	148.1	121.1	142.7

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.4	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	149.0	122.8	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	148.1	128.8	140.4	136.6	128.2
September	149.2	135.1	141.9	137.0	130.4
October	148.6	137.8	146.1	143.1	133.2
November	149.8	138.4	149.7	140.2	135.1

OPS Firmly Defends Tallow Price Rollback

The rollback planned by the Office of Price Stabilization in ceilings prices on tallow and hides was strongly defended by price director Michael V. DiSalle in a memorandum to the joint committee on defense production December 5.

Mr. DiSalle said that prices of tallow, which jumped from 4.75 cents a pound on June 24, 1950, to 18.75 cents a pound on January 12, 1951, have declined until they presently are around 7.87 cents a pound. The ceiling price of 14.75 cents a pound presently in operation is to be rolled back to 10.50 cents. In explanation of this, he said:—

Ceilings Called Fair

"The proposed reduction in ceiling prices for tallow will permit the issuance of a regulation holding soap prices at their current market levels, which are below present ceiling levels. We believe that the proposed ceilings, both for tallow and soap, are entirely fair and equitable, and bear a reasonable relationship to prices of other commodities. The new ceiling for tallow would be more than twice the pre-Korean price and the new ceilings for soap would still exceed pro-Korean levels by approximately 15 percent.

"Some industry protests have pointed out that the proposed prices for tallow are substantially lower than the prices which prevailed in the immediate post-war period. This is correct; but it must be understood that at the end of World War II an extreme world-wide shortage of all fats and oils prevailed. Prices of all fats and oils were bid up to levels entirely out of proportion to prices of other commodities. Such prices were completely unrepresentative of the normal experience in this area, and entirely out of line with cost conditions. Despite this post-war shortage of fats and oils and the consequent extreme post-war inflation of their prices, the Department of Agriculture reports that the ten-year average price for tallow, 1941-1950, i.e., including those abnormal years, was 10.4 cents per pound.

Tallow's Role as By-Product

"It should be clearly understood that tallow is a by-product of cattle slaughter. It has no 'cost of production,' but rather the return which packers receive from sales of tallow constitutes a credit against their costs in the sale of beef. Consequently, there can be no legitimate claim that the reduced tallow prices will cause hardship to any business firm. Processors of tallow receive their profit not from the price of tallow but from the processing margin which covers their operations. This processing margin is not affected by the basic level of tallow prices.

"It is also relevant that, because market prices for hides and tallow dropped sharply in the period following the imposition of price control, ceiling prices for beef had to be adjusted upward by one cent per pound in order to maintain a fair and equitable margin for the packers. (This was done by amendment 6 to CPR 24, issued September 17, 1951.) If tallow (and hides) were permitted to advance to their former levels (assuming market conditions permitted), it might theoretically be possible to reduce beef prices again to reflect the higher value of the by-products. But this would be most difficult to accomplish and might be prevented by the anti-rollback provision of the present act. Consequently, it seems more reasonable to assure that tallow (and hides) prices should not rise above the newly proposed ceilings and that the consumer should receive offsetting benefit in the form of prices for soap and shoes."

OIT Ups Export Quotas For Thermal, SRF Blacks

Additional amounts of thermal black and semi-reinforcing furnace (SRF) black have been made available for export against the fourth-quarter furnace carbon black quota, the Office of International Trade announced December 6.

The total fourth-quarter quota for exports of furnace carbon black remains at 32,500,000 pounds, OIT said. However, the amount of thermal black that may be licensed against this quota has been increased from the previously announced figure of 4,000,000 pounds to 5,500,000 pounds, and the amount of SRF grade has been raised from 7,000,000 pounds to 9,500,000 pounds.

Increased production of carbon black, brought about by the opening of new carbon black plants, has eased the supply of these grades of black OIT explained. Contact black, which is licensed by OIT to meet essential requirements of friendly foreign countries without specific quantitative limitation, was not affected by the action.

Naphthenic Acid Output Being Studied by PAD

The Petroleum Administration for Defense disclosed last week that it is conducting a survey of naphthenic acid production capacity with a view to possible expansion of output to meet the growing needs of the military program. In July, it was stated, products for the military took only 39 percent of the available supplies of the acid, but it is estimated that by the first quarter of 1952 they may be taking more than 80 percent of supplies.

As a first step in the program to boost production, PAD Administrator Bruce K. Brown said that a questionnaire has been distributed to thirty-five refiners throughout the country in order to determine what production facilities are or can be made available. The questionnaires went to those refiners east of the Rocky Mountains who produce 10,000 barrels a day or more of distillate fuels, and to those west of the Rocky Mountains who run 20,000 barrels a day or more of crude oil.

Naphthenic acid is a petroleum product whose important military uses include its use in napalm fire bombs and for mildewproofing. Last April, the acid with a 180 acid number was put under allocation by the National Production Authority. Mr. Brown said that sharply increasing demands make it necessary to examine less attractive sources of supply such as from the eastern crude oils which are usually low in naphthenic content. There is a particular need, he added, for naphthenic acid with a 210 acid number.

NPA officials have estimated that the market could easily absorb an added production of 12,000,000 pounds a year. To help try to meet the goal, PAD has suggested to NPA that expansions of naphthenic acid capacity in refineries be subject to assistance through certificates for accelerated tax amortization.

AIChE Elects Burt President for 1952

William I. Burt, vice-president of manufacturing for the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers for 1952 at the institute's forty-fourth annual meeting, held

William I. Burt

last week at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

William T. Nichols, director of the general engineering department of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., was elected vice-president. Stephen L. Tyler and C. R. DeLong were re-elected executive secretary and treasurer, respectively. Voting, as is the organization's custom, was by mail ballot.

Five new directors were chosen by the

—*Continued on page 84*

TGA Scientific Section Outlines Research Gains

New technical developments were outlined before the scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association at its meeting December 5 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Dr. Sture Johnson, of the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine, Drs. Roy Kile and Maurice Fliegelman, practicing dermatologists, and J. C. Fix of the Procter & Gamble Company, presented a joint paper on "Variations in the Texture of the Skin Surface with Particular Reference to the Effects of Age."

They reported that a procedure has been developed to study the effects of topical application of soap and creams on oiliness and scaliness of skin surfaces. Since strictly objective methods are not feasible, steps were taken to make subjective methods as efficient and reproducable as possible. The procedure was designed to show more munutia, minimize observer and subject fatigue and to control other conditions under which observations were made. A photographic procedure provided a permanent reference to actual skin conditions. The results, which confirmed the efficiency of the procedure, they said, showed distinct differences in skin structure apparent between the young, the middle aged and the senile age groups of the women in these studies.

Pharmaceutical Education

Veronica L. Conley, corresponding secretary of the committee on cosmetics of the American Medical Association, discussing "The Cosmetic Industry's Stake in Pharmaceutical Education," pointed out that colleges of pharmacy offer unique possibilities for meeting the singular education requirements of cosmetic industry personnel. She argued that the narrow concept of pharmaceutical education as simply an end in itself should be discouraged.

Pharmaceutical education provides a background peculiarly adaptable to further selective training and/or advanced formal education to provide industry with leaders, not only in scientific pursuits but also for managerial and administrative positions, she said. When this is more fully recognized and practised in the cosmetic industry, she stated, it will provide within firms the common ground of product knowledge among its executives.

Bernice M. Wenzel, of Barnard College, Columbia University, reported on

—*Continued on page 70*

Chlorine Supplies Seen Easier in 1st Quarter '52

An easing of the supply situation in chlorine during the first quarter of 1952 was promised the market wood pulp industry advisory committee December 5 by the National Production Authority. At the same time, the agency said that demand for alum is outrunning supplies and it may be necessary to order a 10 percent reduction in the use of this material next month.

NPA told the industry committee that present production of chlorine is about 6,550 tons per day. New facilities, which are expected to be in production by the year's end, will increase this amount by about 740 tons daily. NPA estimated that the greatest part of the chlorine expansion program will take place in 1952, bringing into production another 1,800 tons daily. By the end of 1955, supply and demand will be in approximate balance, NPA said.

CCC Offers Dried Eggs, Milk Powder, Linseed Oil

The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that it will continue to offer dried whole eggs, nonfat dry milk solids and raw linseed oil for domestic sale during the month of December.

The agency stated that its stocks of linseed oil, amounting to 212,000,000, is for sale at the market price on the date of sale. The nonfat dry milk solids offering is of the spray-process type and is available at 15¾ cents per pound "in store" at location of stock in any state. The dried whole eggs are offered at $1.03 per pound "in store" at location of the stock in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Minnesota.

'Pliolite' Available in Quantity

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has announced that "Pliolite S-5" is once again available in quantity. The company stated the unmilled resin is already in good supply, and milled resin and the basis, though still somewhat short, are expected to be in good availability by the first of the year.

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CMRA Gives Program For Dec. 13 Meeting

The Chemical Market Research Association has outlined the program for its winter meeting, to be held December 13 at the duPont hotel, Wilmington, Del.

The morning will be devoted to discussions of the supply-and-demand situation of three major chemicals. Frederic Arden, chief of the industry and agriculture branch, chemical division, National Production Authority, will talk on sulphur. Chlorine will be treated by George D. Grogan, sales manager of industrial chemicals, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. J. E. Sayre, of the market research department, Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, will discuss phthalic anhydride.

In the afternoon there will be a symposium on the newer polyols. George J. King, director of sales of the industrial chemical department, Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, will talk on sorbitol. Pentaerythritol will be handled by R. F. Schlaanstine, director of operations, synthetics department, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington. Earl H. Farnham, product manager of the organic chemicals division, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., will discuss propyleneglycol. The concluding speaker of the afternoon will be L. F. Livingston, manager of the extension division, public relations department, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, whose subject is "Modern Chemical Developments."

Speaker at the dinner that evening will be J. Warren Kinsman, duPont vice-president, who will discuss "Market Analysis—Commercial and Social."

Chasers, Inc., to Absorb Brown Oil & Chemical

Chasers, Inc., New York, which last year grossed $228,000, and the Brown Oil & Chemical Corporation of Staten Island, N. Y., have agreed on a consolidation, with Chasers as the surviving corporation. Brown's sales last year of $23,500,000 were well over 100 times those of the company into which it will consolidate. The board of directors of both corporations last week approved the consolidation and a special meeting of the stockholders of Chasers, Inc., has been called for December 27.

Chasers manufactures chlorophyll tablets and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Stoppers, Inc., makes a deodorant tablet of the same name. Brown Oil, a family-owned corporation, is a crusher, refiner, mixer and blender of vegetable and fish oils and manufacturers additives and basic ingredients used in the manufacture of core oils, lubricating and other industrial oils. The company is also a producer of oils for the paint and varnish industry, the printing ink industry and of oils containing vitamins A and D.

Powell Sales Manager

John Stoddard has been named sales manager in charge of all domestic sales activities by John Powell & Co., New York. In addition, Paul Williams has been appointed sales representative of Powell's southeastern regional territory, with headquarters in Huntsville, Ala.

Hamilton Labs Formed At Wood-Ridge, N. J.

The formation of The Hamilton Laboratories, Inc., a Maryland corporation with headquarters at Park Place East, Wood-Ridge, N. J., was announced last week by M. H. McAllister. Hamilton Laboratories has purchased the patents and trade marks of the Hamilton Laboratories, Inc., of Asheville, N. C., which corporation is being dissolved.

The successor company at Wood-Ridge will market the same complete line of specialty organo mercurials and medical phenyl mercuric compounds as developed by the Asheville company. R. T. Vanderbilt Company, New York, will represent the new firm exclusively for the sale of all of the organo mercurial products formerly offered by the Asheville concern under the trade mark "Merfenelopes."

Officers are M. H. McAllister, president; George W. Taylor, vice-president and treasurer, and Frank Sheara, secretary. Directors are the officers and Howard A. Withey.

Pacific Coast Borax Offering '52 Contracts

The Pacific Coast Borax Company, division of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., announced last week that contracts are being offered covering buyers' requirements of borax and boric acid for 1952. There is no change in present prices.

Canco Realigns Research; Clark Scientific Director

American Can Company, New York, has established a new research and technical service department. Designed to place more emphasis on creative research, the newly-established department will consist of the research, development, technical service and agronomy divisions.

The research and development divisions will be concerned with applied research in the fields of packaging and container manufacture, including such projects as the conservation and eventual elimination of tin, new containers for beverages, and investigation of the cold sterilization of canned foods. The technical service and agronomy divisions will be concerned with technical services to canners, growers and the company's can making facilities.

To carry out the combined research and technical service program, Dr. B. S. Clark, formerly director of research, has been appointed scientific director. Dr. R. W. Pilcher, former associate director of research, has been named director of the new research division.

Dr. B. S. Clark

D. F. Sampson, former section chief of the concern's general laboratories, has been made manager of the technical service division, while Dr. F. W. Geise remains manager of the agronomy division at Chicago, which is now integrated on a national scale with a resident agronomist in each of Canco's four geographical divisions. The development division has yet to be activated.

A special laboratory at Maywood, Ill., will be devoted to applied research exclusively, while the remainder of the staff of the former general laboratory at Maywood will function as a technical service unit for the company's central division along with similar divisional laboratories at Newark, N. J., San Francisco, Calif., and Hamilton, Ont.

Dr. Clark joined Canco in 1910 and has been responsible for important developments in sealing compounds, can enamels and improved corrosion resistance of metal cans.

Carbide to Construct New Plasticizer Unit in W. Va.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has announced plans to begin immediate construction on a new tri (2-ethylhexyl) phosphate plasticizer unit at its South Charleston, W. Va., plant. Construction of the new unit, for which a certificate of necessity has already been granted by the government, will get under way as soon as necessary materials have been obtained. It is expected that production will begin before the latter part of 1952.

The new unit will more than double the present capacity for the plasticizer at Carbide's South Charleston plant. Production from the new unit will be used 100 percent for national defense purposes.

Cyanamid Offers New Surface Active Agents

Three new esters of sodium sulfosuccinic acid are now being offered in trial-lot quantities by the American Cyanamid Company, New York. These surface active agents are homologues of bis (2-ethylhexyl) sodium sulfosuccinate in which the 2-ethylhexyl group is replaced by higher molecular weight groups as follows:—

Surface active agent "BO," bis (2-btyloctyl) sodium sulfosuccinate; surface active agent "TR," bis (tridecyl) sodium sulfosuccinate, and surface active agent "BPE," bis (2-paratertiary-butylphenozylethyl) sodium sulfosuccinate.

DuPont, Glidden Win Paint Antitrust Case

A jury in Pittsburgh federal district court last week gave a clean bill of health to E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilming, Del., and Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in the government's paint antitrust case.

The decision, which found the companies not guilty of charges that they had violated the Sherman antitrust laws, brought to an end a suit started in July, 1948, when the Department of Justice obtained indictments against duPont, Glidden and twelve other paint companies and twenty-one of their officials charging conspiracy to fix paint prices, discounts and allowances.

Twelve firms and twenty of the individuals named in the indictment pleaded "nolo contendere." The companies were fined $5,000 apiece while the twenty individuals paid fines ranging from $1,000 to $3,500. DuPont and Glidden decided to fight the indictments and hearings began in Pittsburgh last April. The twenty-first individual, a duPont official, also put up a fight and charges against him were dismissed while the trial was in progress.

Government's Charges

Among the charges which the government made was that duPont under a patent licensing program which began in 1934 and expired in 1944 maintained the price of its patented lacquers, and continued to do so beyond 1944. Glidden was one of approximately 300 licensees. The government also contended that duPont and Glidden conspired to fix prices of unpatented products.

DuPont argued that it had the right under the law to operate licensing programs and that its schedule of prices was valid. The company also maintained that no conspiracy was involved in its dealings with Gildden, stating that there was simply an "exchange" of price information among business men. The federal jury, which sat for fifty days on the case, took only six hours to agree with the companies.

Other firms named in the original indictment were Sherwin-Williams Company; American-Marietta Company; Cook Paint & Varnish Company; Devoe & Raynolds Company; General Paint Corporation; In-

—Continued on page 86

Davison Chemical Acquires Fertilizer Plant in Lansing

Acquisition of the Lansing, Mich., fertilizer plant of the Michigan Fertilizer Company of Sandusky, Ohio, by the Davison Chemical Corporation of Baltimore, Md., was announced December 5 by W. N. Watmough, jr., vice-president in charge of Davison's mixed fertilizer division.

The change was effective December 1, and production and distribution from the plant continue unchanged. The unit is now known as the Lansing plant of the Davison Chemical, with Bernard C. Manker as manager. Michigan Fertilizer will continue to operate its pesticide business. The Lansing plant has an annual capacity of 65,000 tons of mixed fertilizer. Mr. Watmough said that practically the entire Michigan Fertilizer organization, including sales and office personnel as well as the plant workers, had been retained.

Schenley Labs to Build Danish Streptomycin Plant

Engineers, designers, and production men from the staff of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., will help construct a streptomycin plant in Copenhagen, Denmark, for Novo Terapeutisk Laboratorium A/S, according to the terms of an agreement announced in Lawrenceburg, Ind., by Aaron F. Levy, company executive vice-president.

Mr. Levy said the new agreement, which gives Schenley royalties on Novo's streptomycin production as well as an option to introduce in this country Novo products or production technics, also provides that Schenley will furnish the technical know-how and necessary assistance for the Danish firm to refine its present penicillin fermentation process. In addition to producing penicillin, Novo is one of Denmark's prime producers of insulin.

Clinton Foods Appoints

H. A. Bendixen has been named vice-president and general sales manager of the corn processing division of Clinton Foods, Inc. He has been general sales manager of the division, and in his new post will continue in charge of sales of all products of the division, and will also work with other branches of company management.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Defense Production Administration is working up a program to make use of the idle plant production capacity that will occur next year when the pinch in supplies of the more important metals becomes so great that some plants now engaged solely in civilian production will have to close down or partly so. A facilities review board is being set up with the assigned task of screening idle plant capacity and to recommend its utilization in defense work.

The board will start first with screening all idle production facilities with a value of $1,000,000 or more, including the cost of machine tools, and will bring these to the attention of military procurement officials. The low limit of $1,000,000 on size of the facility has been set initially in order to insure the maximum utilization of facilities that can be most readily used in defense production and to reduce the board's work load to a point where it can operate efficiently without delaying the military procurement program.

The board will offer not only aid to plants, part of whose production facilities have been idled because of the diversion of scarce materials to military production, but also will attempt to anticipate impending shutdowns. The board will call these to the attention of military procurement officials with a view toward lining up military contracts so these plants can continue operations at or near full capacity production.

Wherever possible, it is hoped that contracts can be diverted from plants, which are being compelled to expand, to those already in existence, in order to make use of idle facilities. This will not only help ease the present strain on the economy resulting from the large industry expansion program, but will help avoid an unnecessary strain on critically short materials and speed up the military procurement program.

Form 8 Must Be Filed

Taking note of some misunderstanding among industry groups, the Office of Price Stabilization emphasizes that Form 8 must be filed with OPS by December 19, regardless of whether a manufacturer may also have filed Form 100 to obtain a so-called Capehart adjustment of his ceiling prices. Form 8 is the form on which manufacturers report calculations under CPR 22 or 30, as well as any ceiling prices which are higher than their GCPR "freeze" prices.

In explanation of the requirement that Form 8 must be filed regardless of whether Form 100 is being filed, OPS points out that the form is needed as a guide to the general level of prices under CPR 22 and 30. With this information, OPS can determine whether ceiling prices of particular sellers who remain under CPR 22 or 30 are in line with the general level of ceiling prices under these regulations. Also, it gives the agency the information it needs to determine whether the Capehart adjustments are being ap-

—Continued on page 38

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Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Buffalo, N. Y., March 23-27, 1952.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., April 28-May 1, 1952.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 28-30, 1952.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern scientific section, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 29, 1952; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 7-9, 1952.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19, 1952

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Kansas City, Mo., May 4-9, 1952.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-23, 1952.

Chemical Market Research Association, du Pont Country Club and du Pont hotel, Wilmington, Del., December 13.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association; midyear meeting, Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, Mass., June 8-10, 1952.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 20, 1952.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 21-22, 1952.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, midwinter luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, January 17, 1952; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952; annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn., Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18, 1952.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

International Organization for Standardization, triennial meeting, Columbia University, New York, June 9-21, 1952.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13; inter-industry conference on chemicals in foods, Statler hotel, New York, January 15, 1952; air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, New York, February 25-26, 1952; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-24, 1952.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, Calif., April 7-9, 1952.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 15-18, 1952.

National Drug Trade Conference, annual meeting Gramercy Park hotel, New York, December 11.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19, 1952.

National Packaging Exposition, Atlantic City Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J., April 1-4, 1952.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Dennis hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., March 30-31, 1952.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22-24, 1952.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 16-18, 1952.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 11.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14, 1952.

Oil Chemists Society Sets Spring Meeting April 28-30

The American Oil Chemists' Society will hold its 1952 spring meeting April 28 to 30 at the Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex. William Argue, of Anderson Clayton & Co., Houston, will be general chairman. J. D. Lindsay, of Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Tex., will be chairman of the program committee.

Compressed Gas Ass'n To Meet January 21-22

The Compressed Gas Association will hold its thirty-ninth annual meeting January 21 and 22 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Technical sessions will be held the afternoon of the twenty-first and the morning of the twenty-second. Committee meeting will be held the morning of January 21. The annual business meeting of members will be held the afternoon of the twenty-second.

NACA Meets April 7-9

The annual spring meeting of the National Agricultural Chemical Association will be held at the Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, Calif., April 7 through 9.

CSMA Reports FDA Investigating Shampoos Having Wetting Agents

The Food and Drug Administration has taken steps to clarify some of the problems which have arisen from the seizure of a number of shampoos containing surface active agents, the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association reported last week.

This, together with unanimous adoption of a resolution demanding that the General Service Administration get out of the floor wax manufacturing business, featured the association's thirty-eighth annual

Clarence L. Weirich
New CSMA President

meeting, held in the Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2 to 4.

Clarence L. Weirich of the C. B. Dolge Company, Westport, Conn., was elected president of the group for the coming year. Other officers elected were Melvin Fuld, Fuld Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, first vice-president, and T. Carter Parkinson, McCormick & Co., Baltimore, second vice-president. Peter C. Reilly, jr., Reilly Tar & Chemical Company, Tuckahoe, N. Y., was reelected treasurer and H. W. Hamilton was renamed executive secretary.

The report on the shampoos came following a conference between a CSMA committee and Dr. Arnold J. Lehman, chief of the division of pharmacology of FDA. It was revealed that FDA has recently completed a series of eye irritation tests, involving several surface active ingredients contained in the seized shampoos. Many other types of wetting agents are also being investigated and will be reported on at a later date.

Dr. Lehman said there is a wide variation in the capacity of different surface active agents to cause irritation. In this regard, he ranked the three major classes of these materials in the following order:—cationics, first; anionics, second; nonionics, third. He stated that the FDA tests show that, as a group, the nonionics are the least dangerous of those tested, contrary to impressions gained from some trade reports. It was found that the products within this cationic group (represented by the quaternary ammonium compounds) could be tolerated only in fractions of a percent.

Dr. Lehman stressed that each group includes some materials which may be as irritating as those in the preceding group. He said that the shampoo formulator should, therefore, test his final product clinically when any of these materials are being used, particularly in combinations which might be synergistic.

The FDA pharmacologist said that the following dilutions of surface active agents had been tested in rabbits' eyes and had caused injury:—

A 20% solution of polyethylene oxide alkyl phenol; 2% laurel isoquinolineum bromide; 15% alkyl thioether of polyoxyethylene, and 10% sodium lauryl sulphate.

Dr. Lehman said that it is entirely possible to formulate shampoos with surface active agents in dilutions that are safe under customary and usual conditions of use but that testing is essential to insure safety.

Resolution on Floor Wax

The resolution condemning GSA manufacture of floor polish, a copy of which was sent to the chairman of the small business committee of the house as well as to the agency, followed similar action taken by the association's board of governors earlier this year. The resolution read as follows:—

WHEREAS, The General Services Administration, an important agency of the federal government, is engaged in the manufacturing operation it maintains is of an "experimental" nature, and

WHEREAS, The present extent of this wax manufacturing "experiment" exceeds 30,000 gallons of floor wax per year, which is obviously far in excess of any experimental quantity, and

WHEREAS, This floor wax is supplied to various government buildings in commercial quantities for regular daily maintenance, and

WHEREAS, This actual commercial manufacture of floor wax is carried on in competition with and at the expense of numerous independent American floor wax manufacturers, most of whom are small business organizations, and all of whom are taxpayers, and

WHEREAS, This association deems this so-called "experiment" as dangerous and potentially harmful to all business, and more particularly to small business, and in effect a further notable step toward socialism.

BE IT RESOLVED by the membership of the CSMA in session in Washington, D. C., at its thirty-eighth annual meeting that an immediate demand be served upon the General Services Administration that it forthwith cease the manufacture of floor wax and/or other products of any sort whatever, whether under the guise of research or as an "experiment," or for any other purpose, and that the plant and equipment now used for this purpose by GSA immediately be dismantled, and that floor wax requirements of GSA be purchased henceforth from independent manufacturers under open bids and in accordance with accepted government practice.

Progress Report on Matter

Introduction of the resolution followed a progress report on the matter by Bayard S. Johnson of the Franklin Research Company, Philadelphia. At a meeting of the waxes and floor finishes division of the association, Mr. Johnson presented the following conclusions:—

"1. The floor wax industry, both individually and through CSMA, has cooperated fully with government agencies, such as the Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Federal Supply, in the development of approved products and the specification of floor wax.

"2. Request to government for funds to assist in this research and development were consistently refused and the work which has been done has been financed almost entirely by private industry.

"3. During this time, such government funds as were available were used by the Public Building Service for the manufacture of floor wax in direct competition with private industry. This was done under the guise "experimental production," and finished products were sold to government buildings for routine maintenance.

"4. When CSMA objected to this activity, the General Services Administration agreed not to manufacture water emulsion floor wax but insisted they would continue to make experimental batches. Since all of their products to date have been characterized as "experimental," CSMA has felt that this statement is inadequate. The association has asked several times for clarification of the word "experimental" and has received no answer. For this reason, and also because the plant equipment is larger than is needed for experimental use, the association has asked that this plant be dismantled.

Chemical Industry Output

Osgood V. Tracy, director of the chemical division of the National Production Authority, reported that, generally speaking, the chemical industry is now in a much better position to supply the needs of other industries in producing products required for both military and civilian purposes than it was in 1940.

"According to some recent estimates I have seen," he stated, "the total production of the chemical industry in 1950 was more than double its production in 1940. Notwithstanding this expansion, some critical shortages still confront us. Although production of sulphuric acid has almost doubled since 1940, the supply of this product is a matter of great concern, since it is indispensable in the manufacture of a great many products needed in our present mobilization effort."

Mr. Tracy said that the sulphuric acid situation is directly attributable to the inability of the Gulf Coast producers of elemental sulphur to maintain a balanced supply-demand situation. New discovery of sulphur deposits has not kept pace with the continually increasing demands, he said and added that in the future industry must make plans to recover sulphur from other sulphur bearing materials.

Few Allocations Needed

"We have been very fortunate," Mr. Tracy continued, "that it has so far been

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Cosmetic Chemists Medal to deNavarre

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists presented its 1951 medal award to Maison G. deNavarre, vice-president in charge of manufacturing and research of Cosmetic Laboratories, Inc., at a dinner meeting December 6 at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

A consultant for seventeen years, Mr. deNavarre became vice-president of Cosmetic Laboratories in 1947. He is a noted authority on the technology of cosmetics, and is the author of numerous articles on the subject. In 1941 he published "The Chemistry and Manufacture of Cosmetics," a book which is widely regarded in the industry.

Founder of the Allied Drug & Cosmetic Association of Michigan in 1933, Mr. deNavarre served twice as president and was secretary of the organization for another ten years. Upon his retirement as secretary, he became chairman of the publica-

Maison G. deNavarre

tions committee for the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, which post he still holds.

At the annual technical meeting of the society earlier in the day, James C. Ervin, of Procter & Gamble Company, discussed "A Photomicrographic Technic for Study-

—Continued on page 69

Dr. Markley Receives ACS Southwest Award

Dr. Klare S. Markley, principal chemist at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., and an internationally-known authority on fats and oils, was presented with the 1951 southwest award of the American Chemical Society at the society's seventh annual southwest regional meeting in Austin, Tex., last week.

During World War II, Dr. Markley developed domestic substitutes for olive oil, palm oil and cocoa butter. His other contributions to the chemistry of fats and oils include improved methods of processing cottonseed and peanut oils, notably a successful method of converting peanut oil for use in salad dressings and mayonnaise.

In 1945 Dr. Markley was a member of the technical and industrial intelligence committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff which investigated the fats and oils industries in Europe. He also headed Food and Agriculture Organization missions to Venezuela in 1948 and to Guatemala in 1949 which obtained data on potential world supplies of fats and oils.

Barnard Elected Chairman Of National Science Board

Chester I. Barnard, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, was elected chairman of the National Science Board of the National Science Foundation at its second annual meeting December 3. Mr. Barnard succeeds James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, who was the first chairman of the board.

Edwin B. Fred, president of the University of Wisconsin, was reelected vice-chairman of the board. The new chairman and vice-chairman were elected for two-year terms as prescribed by the National Science Foundation act of 1950.

Four members of the executive committee, whose terms had expired, were also reelected. These were:—Mr. Barnard; Detlev Bronk, president of the Johns Hopkins University and president of the National Academy of Sciences; Lee A. DuBridge, president of the California Institute of Technology, and Elvin C. Stakman, chief of the division of plant pathology and botany at the University of Minnesota.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Oil Cake and Meal 87
Oils 87
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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
smaller lots lb. .58 - .62
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls, dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
Acetic, com'l sr redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs.11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs.24.00 -26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .28½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo.26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .45
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb.10.50 -13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —
Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .26 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .19¼- .20½
double dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1150- .1275
double dist., dms lb. .1200- .1325
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.l.f. gal. 1.38 - 1.50
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .56 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .31 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb.22.00 -25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.53 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.68 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Acacia—Acid, Phenylglycollic

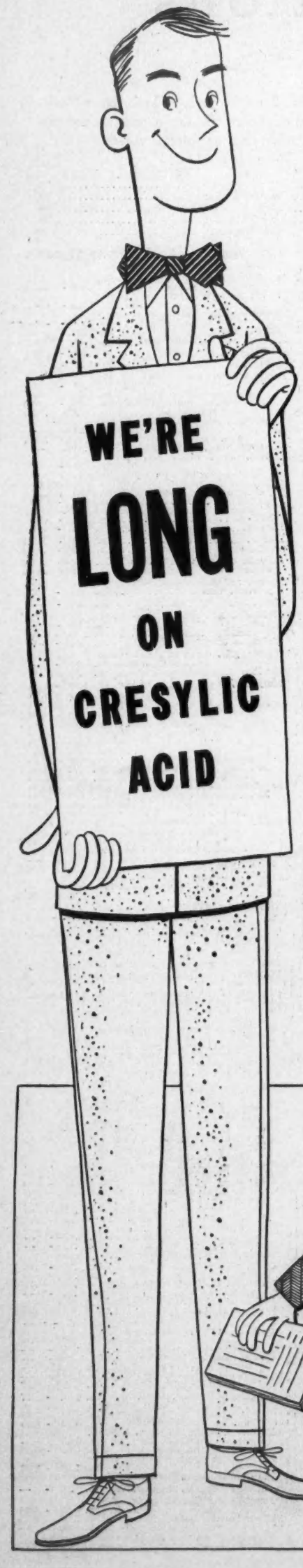
Acid hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .034 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .035 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
J. bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¼- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 -17.85
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .24 - .24¾
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .20½
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2440- .2490
water white, dms lb. .2740- .2990
Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic dms, works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms., 85-92%, works lb. 1.40 - 1.55
lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb. .23¾- .24¾
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20¼- .21¼
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton.29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton.31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton.36.00 -38.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms lb. .30½- .31¼
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-8-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, Ethylhexoic).
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .14 - .15¼
tanks lb. .12½- —
double distilled (white) dms. lb. .16½- .17¼
tanks lb. .15 - —
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .159 - —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .1615- —
smaller lots, works lb. .1715- —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
alld.	allowed	dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formularly
ammo.	ammonia	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	distr.	distributor	No.	number
AMP.	American melting point	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
bls.	bales	ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
bots.	bottles	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
b.p.	boiling point	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
b.r.	boiling range	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
bxs.	boxes	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
C.	centigrade	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
cbys.	carboys	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
CD.	completely denatured	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
col.	color	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	ship't.	shipment
CP.	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		N.	nitrogen	W.	west
		nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.



Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works..100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- .09¼
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls.....lb. .55 —
small dms.....lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works..lb. .25½- .26
tanks, works.....lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF., (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls.....lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l. works..gal. .36 - —
whse.....gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .35 - .37
l.c.l.....lb. .42 - .44
dyestuffs grade, bbls.....lb. .36 - .39
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .44 - .46
powder, bbls.....lb. .49 - .52
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works..lb. .90¾- .91½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .92 - .92¾
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .14 - .15¼
single dist., dms.....lb. .13½- .14¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs...lb. .12½- .13¾
single-pressed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13¼
triple-pressed, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .16
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works..lb. .63 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works.....ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works.....ton.20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bottles, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works..ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .10¼- .11½
hydrogenated, dms.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Tannic, NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms.....lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .41 - —
small dms.....lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%...lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T.2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works...lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots..oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots.....oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works.....lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .22 - .34
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.10 - 2.14
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.14 - 2.18
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.08 - 1.09
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Amyl ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .19 - —
fermentation, refined, 126-132° C., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .38½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms.....lb. .65 - .80
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld...lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld...lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .17½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22¼- .32½
tanks, works.....lb. .20¼- .30
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140-lbs. or more..lb. .72 - .95
smaller lots.....lb. .72 - 1.00
extra, 500-lbs. or more.....lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01½- 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½- 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .89½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .57½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.01½- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.05½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .57½- .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.04
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.06 - 1.13
tanks, same basis.....gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00½- 1.01½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04½- 1.10½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis.....gal. .56 - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.05 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .58 - .91½
Alcohol, denatured, SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis.....gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis.....gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.04 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.08 - 1.16
tanks, same basis.....gal. .61½- .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.03 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.07 - 1.14
tanks, same basis.....gal. .56 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal.20.96 -21.0025
l.c.l., same basis...gal.21.00 -21.09½
tanks, same basis....gal.20.84 -20.86½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.01 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis...gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis..gal.22.08 -22.12½
l.c.l., same basis....gal.22.12 -22.21½
tanks, same basis.....gal.21.96 -21.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works....lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .5225- .5400
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .5640- .5900
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .3850- .4200
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .56¾- .59
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .61 - .64
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .43 - .47
Lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works.....lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y...lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y...lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y....lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y....lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.38 - 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. 1.30 - —

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Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin (see Red alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs.....lb. .28 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works....lb.42.50 - —
90%, dms., works.....lb.38.25 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 8.55 - 9.55
2½%, dms., works.....gal. 7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .51 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works..lb. .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
powdered, cs. .....lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kegs .....lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine, kegs.....lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.50 - 4.65
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphythylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works. frt. equald..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works.. gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. .....kilo.350.00 - —
Acetate, bots. .....kilo.350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .20 - .33
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works....lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works...100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -85.00
tight, bgs dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .24 - —
contract, works.....lb. .22 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20 - —
contract, works.....lb. .19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works..lb. .83 - —
contract, works .....lb. .80 - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld..lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld .....lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd...lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms..lb. .59½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard, dms....lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms.....lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

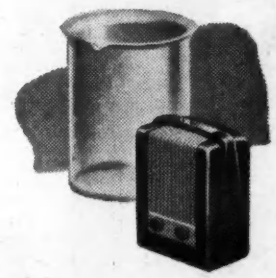
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .38 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .38 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 —
ground, bgs., works.....ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton.36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works .....lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.15

Ammonia anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17½
2.....lb. .19 - .19½
3.....lb. .21 - .21½
4.....lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton.80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton.80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis..ton.75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .45 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works....ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse....ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd.....lb. .18¾- .19¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .38 - .39
dms. .....lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms..lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .22 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85

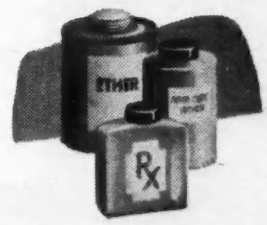
Ammonium fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works....lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.69.50 - —
western, 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.. ton.81.02 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton.61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.....ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms...lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works.....lb. .14 - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works.lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton.40.00 -45.00
synthetic, bgs., tanks.....ton.51.00 - —
bulk, works.....ton.48.00 - —

Ammonium sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., basis 100% works.lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld....lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis..lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots. lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots..lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms .....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots.....lb.34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms .....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., monobasic, dextro-laevo, dms..lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms.....lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

For Perfumes or Plastics...



Food Products or Pharmaceuticals



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Ethyl Alcohol

Regardless of the uses to which you put Ethyl Alcohol—*or the quantities required*—you can always bank on the purity and uniformity of this Publicker product.

Furnished in 188 proof, 190 proof and Anhydrous, and you can be assured of prompt attention to your order!

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel

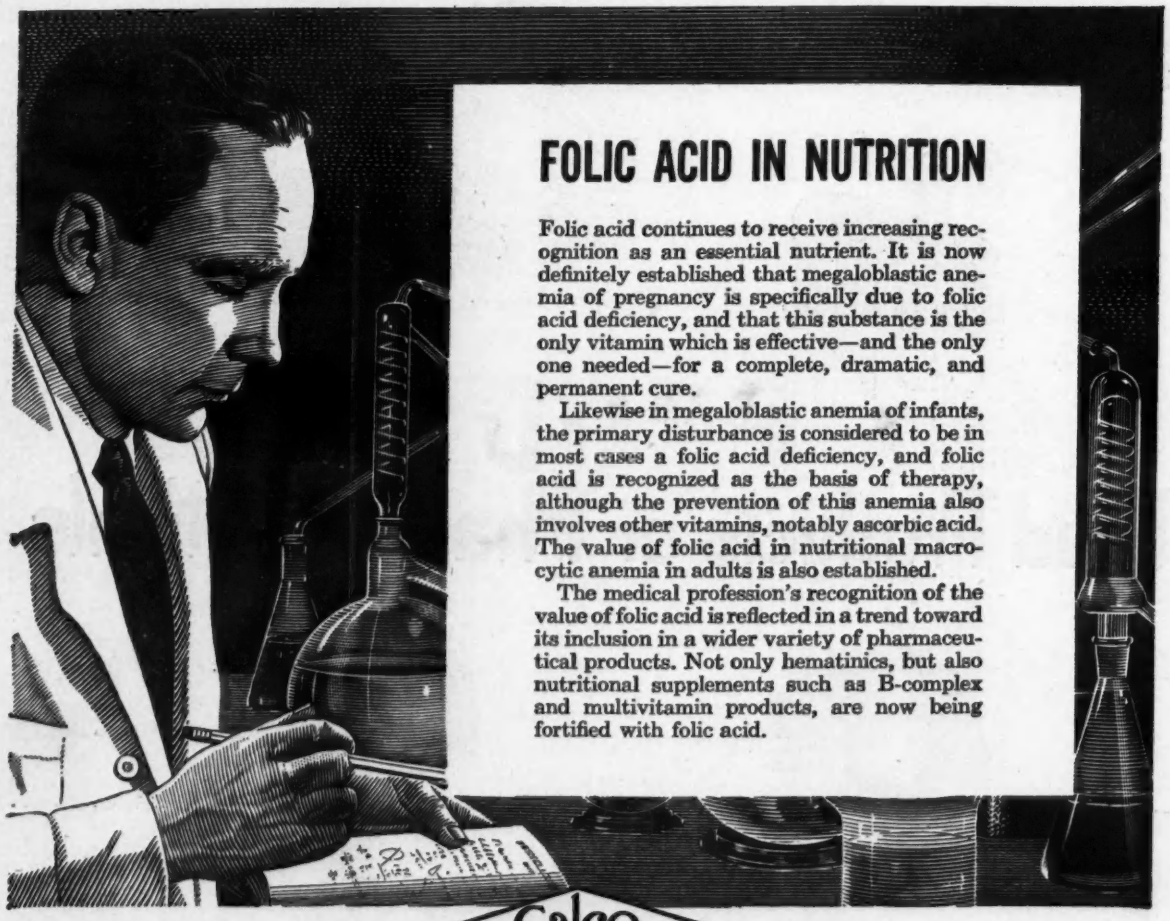
Amyl butyrate, dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls ..... lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls ..... lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .19 - .21½
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - .19
Salt, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs ..... lb. .55 - .58
Czech, bgs. ..... ¾- .75
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .16
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder, dms ..... lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs. ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .50 - —
cases, c.l., mines ..... lb. .50½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .44½- .48
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45½- .49
c.l., works, Idaho ..... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾- .50
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- .52
solution, cbys. ..... lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).

Antipyrene, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo. 90.00 - 100.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% basis). 35.00 - —
Arnica (true montana) flowers, bls. lb. .65 - .66
root, bls ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt ship't ..... lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 -
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 -
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 -
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 323.00 -
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 302.00 -
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 279.50 -
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 150.50 -
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 150.00 -
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 135.00 -
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 135.00 -
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 106.50 -

Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 106.50 -
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 101.50 -
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..... ton. 91.60 -
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..... ton. 71.40 -
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..... ton. 63.00 -
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..... ton. 59.50 -
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..... ton. 50.50 -
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..... ton. 42.50 -
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..... ton. 37.00 -
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..... ton. 36.00 -
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..... ton. 34.00 -
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..... ton. 37.00 -
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..... ton. 37.00 -
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..... ton. 24.50 -
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt. ..... ton. 34.00 -
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... ton. 38.00 -
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... ton. 37.00 -
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... ton. 34.00 -
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ..... ton. 22.00 -
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ..... ton. 21.00 -
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 9.75 - 13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots ..... oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units ..... vial. .42 - —
10,000 units ..... vial. .80 - —
50,000 units ..... vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root, bark, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .45
Barberry, root, bark, bags ..... lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ..... ton. 82.50 - 87.50
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 92.50 - 97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.30 - 10.80
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works ..... lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .42 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ..... ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ..... ton. 20.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ..... ton. 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ..... ton. 37.60 - 37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ..... ton. 53.45 - 61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ..... ton. 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots ..... ton. 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots ..... ton. 57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton ..... 67.20 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots, ... ton. 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .73 - .78
tech, cbys., dms ..... lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works ..... lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit ..... lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit ..... lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit ..... lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works, unit ..... lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit ..... lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit ..... lb. .0335- —
Benzidine, base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works,
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas ..... gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md ..... gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .38¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidimacetone, bots ..... lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb. 8.30 - 10.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Sulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberis root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C, m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works ..... lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - .32½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars ..... lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point ..... lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., dlvd., c.l. ..... lb. .14¾- .18¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..... lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..... lb. .10 - —



FOLIC ACID IN NUTRITION

Folic acid continues to receive increasing recognition as an essential nutrient. It is now definitely established that megaloblastic anemia of pregnancy is specifically due to folic acid deficiency, and that this substance is the only vitamin which is effective—and the only one needed—for a complete, dramatic, and permanent cure.

Likewise in megaloblastic anemia of infants, the primary disturbance is considered to be in most cases a folic acid deficiency, and folic acid is recognized as the basis of therapy, although the prevention of this anemia also involves other vitamins, notably ascorbic acid. The value of folic acid in nutritional macrocytic anemia in adults is also established.

The medical profession's recognition of the value of folic acid is reflected in a trend toward its inclusion in a wider variety of pharmaceutical products. Not only hematinics, but also nutritional supplements such as B-complex and multivitamin products, are now being fortified with folic acid.

Calco

★ ★ BULK PHARMACEUTICALS ★ ★

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)

Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.

Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid*
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*and sodium salt

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CCI

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CONSOLIDATED

HAS MEANT

QUALITY PRODUCTS

Since its founding in 1878, Consolidated Chemical Industries Inc. has supplied industry quality products. From a modest start in San Francisco as a manufacturer of animal charcoal, Consolidated has grown to be one of the world's major suppliers of mineral acids, alums and bone products.

With eight plant locations in the United States and abroad, Consolidated is prepared to serve customers in its areas promptly and economically.

If you now have—or are planning to have—manufacturing facilities in the South or West, consult us concerning your requirements.

MINERAL ACIDS • ALUMS • BONE PRODUCTS

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PLANT LOCATIONS: San Francisco, Calif.; Woburn, Mass.; Little Rock, Ark.; Bastrop, La.; Baton Rouge, La.; Fort Worth, Texas; Houston, Texas; Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
root, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
tree bark, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .18 - .19½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .25
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .68 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis....lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable.....lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis..lb. .56 - —
Prussian, non-soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis....lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .45 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls..lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA, bbls.....lb. 5.00 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports..ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., works, E..ton.72.50 - —
steamed, works, E.....ton.75.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis.. ton.114.50 - —
Borax, cryst., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi..ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works..ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride, gas, cyls., truckload, works..lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works ....lb. .70 - —
Bornyl Thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl Thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd .....lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots..lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. .....lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works..lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide synth. bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works....lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works .....lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs .....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls .....lb. .37 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls .....lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls.....lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs .....lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls .....lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 .gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls .....lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E .lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis .....lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .18¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same absis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload, works .lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms .....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27½- .48¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars .....lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms .....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots .....lb. 7.72 - 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms .....lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs.lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls .....lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works..gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works..gram. 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works ..gram. 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs., or over..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13

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Every day more industries are buying Enjay chemicals. Industrial users know that the solvents and chemicals sold under the ENJAY* Oval Trade-mark are famous for high-quality and dependability.

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Petrohol 91 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
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Petrohol 99 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Isooctyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Diisobutylene
Polypropylenes
Butadiene
Isoprene
Dicyclopentadiene
Aromatic Tars
Paratone
Parapoid
Paratac
Paranox
Paraflow
Vistanex
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ENJAY COMPANY, INC.
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*Trade-Mark

Calcium bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.25.00 - —
liquor, same basis, 40%, tankcars..ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms.....lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms.....lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies..cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less.....lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles..ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms.....lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works.ton.92.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works..lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .38 - —
ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works..lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms.....lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works.100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis.....100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls..lb. .52 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs.....lb. .69 - .73
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .55½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .— - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .94 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs.....lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
from African pepper.....lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls.....gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .13¼- .13½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works..lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works.lb. .111 - .121
NF, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. 8.60 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. 9.10 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb.10.60 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb.10.69 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0785- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0835- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A. cs..lb. 4.60 - —
medium, cs., futures.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Guatemalan, cs.....lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Mangalore type, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.55
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - —
Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram..gm. .67½- —
tins, works.....gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns..lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works..mill units. .18 - —

Carotene, microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works .mill. units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .37 - .38
Casein dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't. point..lb. .35 - .37
premium bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't. point..lb. .39½- .41½
imp., acid-precip. ground 100 bgs., or more, ex dock lb. .34½- .35½
rennet-precip. bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock..lb. .33¾- .35½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J..lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis....lb. .22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis...lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls....lb. .14 - .14½
longstick.....lb. .17½- .18
shortstick, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .18 - .18½
broken, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .27 - .28
broken, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
unscraped, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
broken, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
medium, bls.....lb. .31 - .39
thin, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Cassia buds, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.275.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works....ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum artificial, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns.....lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works.....lb. 4.29½- —

Catnip leaves, southern, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36
Indian, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, transiucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content, 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
37%, butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .59 - —

Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Hardwood

Cellulose, acetate - butyrate, flake, 48% butyryl content, ctns., 500-lbs. and over, works. lb. .70 - —
less than 500-lbs., works lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. or more. lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works.lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0295- .03
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .50 - .70
Roman, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .26½- .32¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 -85.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works..ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works....ton.46.00 - —

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Grades of General Chemical Nitric Acid include:

ANHYDROUS
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FUMING
Fuming Red-Technical and Reagent, Sp. Gr. 1.59-1.60
Fuming White-Technical and Reagent, A.C.S., Sp. Gr. 1.49-1.50

COMMERCIAL
Standard—36°, 38°, 40°, and 42° Baume
Diamond (highest commercial quality)—36°, 38°, 40°, and 42° Baume
Photo Engravers—36°, 38°, 40°, and 42° Baume
97% Diamond and Standard

REAGENT
Reagent, A.C.S., Sp. Gr. 1.42

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Charcoal Pinewood—Coumarin

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 43.50 - 53.50
lump bgs c.l. works South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 - 60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 33.50 - —
Chestnut extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. works lb .24 - —
tanks, works lb .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb. 1.33 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF bbls. works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l lb. .14 - .14¼
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works lb. 17.50 - 18.50
40%, tins, pails, works lb. 36.00 - 37.00
50%, tins, pails, works lb. 40.00 - 50.00
75%, tins, pails, works lb. 66.00 - 76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works lb. 11.50 - 13.00
25%, tins, pails, works lb. 50.00 - 55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - 10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - 10.50
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. ad justed lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms., same basis lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys. lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys. lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 - 8.99
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .27½- —
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted basis lb. 3.70 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .27 - .27½
Citral, bots., cns lb. 7.25 - 8.30
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 3.15 - 3.40
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Civet, artificial, bots lb. 13.75 - 15.00
natural, bots oz. 4.00 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton. 10.00 - 12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton. 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton. 20.50 - —
Clay, ball, imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port long ton. 27.00 - 30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port long ton. 44.00 - 46.00
imp., pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton. 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton. 11.00 - —
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.50 - 14.50
l.c.l., works ton. 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.50 - 11.50
99%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 13.50 - 17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 - 40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 56.00 - 60.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls., futures lb. .68 - .69
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .71½- .72
Clover tops, red, bgs. lb. .75 - .80
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 56% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .27 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .15 - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex whse gal. .26 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .28 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .15½- .19
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .51¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs b. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls lb. 1.22¼- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz lots oz. 11 75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .72
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs., c.l. lb. .60 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver)
Cohosh black root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots, cns oz. 74.50 - 85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .42 - .52
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .61 - .639
Gluconate, cns, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36½
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Nitrate, tech. cryst. bbls. works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib., dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½- .39¼
less ton lots, works lb. .40½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 - 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 - 15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton. 175.00 - —
Pacific ports ton. 170.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10¾- .11
futures lb. .10½- .11
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs, c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.21 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot, bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton. 85.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25

This extremely reactive ester opens new fields of investigation in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, rubber chemicals, resins, plasticizers, and surface active agents. It incorporates ester groups which offer real advantages over maleic anhydride in many cases. A liquid at ordinary temperatures, it can be easily handled in a closed system. Diethyl Maleate is miscible with most organic solvents.

Call on our Technical Service Division for help in applying this useful compound to your products or processes. Dimethyl Maleate and Dibutyl Maleate are available in experimental quantities. For free samples and further information about these three maleates, write, wire or phone today!

PROPERTIES:	DIETHYL MALEATE
Formula:	$(:CHCO_2C_2H_5)_2$
Molecular weight (calc):	172.18
Density, g/ml, at 25°C:	1.0637
Weight per U. S. gal. at 25°C:	8.88
Coefficient of Expansion, 20°C to 30°C, per 1°C:	0.00094
per 1°F:	0.00052
Refractive Index, n_D at 25°C:	1.4383
Boiling Point, °C at 760 mm of mercury:	225.3
200 mm of mercury:	177.7
10 mm of mercury:	99.4
Heat of Vaporization, kcal/mole:	12.5
Melting Point, °C:	-11.5 (approx.)
Viscosity, centipoises, at 25°C:	3.14
Flash Point, Cleveland Open Cup:	250°F
Surface Tension, dynes/cm, at 25°C:	36.7
Solubility, H_2O in 100 ml product:	2.1
product in 100 ml H_2O:	1.3

CSC
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
17 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
ACIDS • ALDEHYDES • ALCOHOLS • ESTERS • AMINES • AMINO ALCOHOLS
NITROGEN COMPOUNDS • NITRO COMPOUNDS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Craneshill root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment.....lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, kgs.....lb. .32 - —
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted.....gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....gal. .41 - —
tanks same basis.....gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works.....gal. .188 —
Beechwood, cbys., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood dms.....gal. .31 .35
Carbonate, NF bots. cbys.....lb. 2.80 2.90
Cresol tech. dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. equald.....lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .161 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis.....lb. .155 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis.....lb. .168 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l. works.....lb .22 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root powd. 5% rotenone, bgs., works.....lb. .25 .26
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs.....lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .65 .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .14 —
tank works.....lb. .11 —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Iranian, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra.....lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract.....ton.65.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .37¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .35¾- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works.....cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works.....cyl.12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots.....gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots.....gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots.....gal. .36 - —

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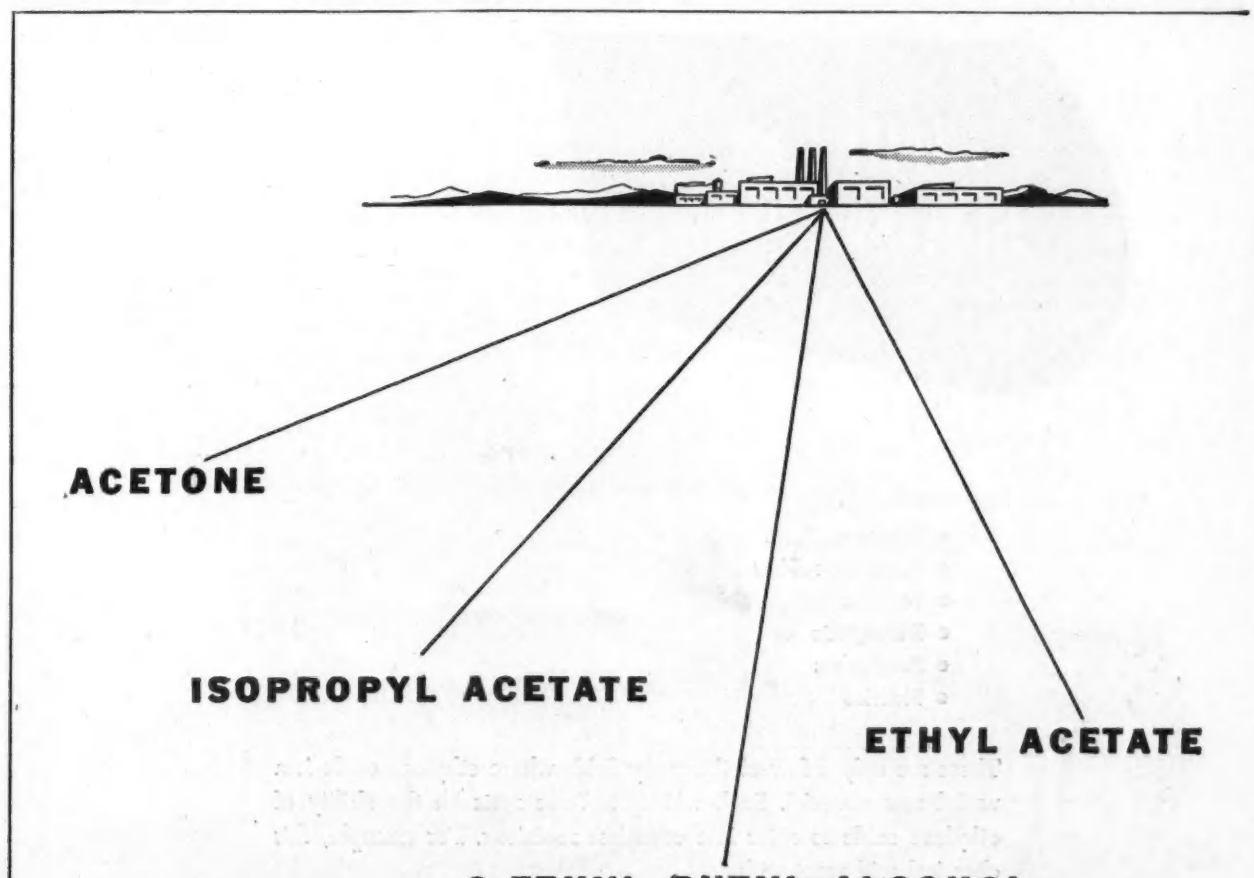
2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald.....lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .45 - .58
DDD tech. fine grd. fib dms., c.l., works.....lb. .60 —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .44 - .50
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .46 - .51
Decanol, normal tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works.....ton.49.25 —
18½% P, paper bgs., works.....ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock 14½% P paper bgs., works.....ton.50.00 —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .13½- .14
Neutral less 2% fla., bbls.....lb. .21 .22
over 2% fla., bbls.....lb. .20 .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls.....lb. .32 .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms.....lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....oz. 7.50 —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y.....100 lbs. 8.71 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.86 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.60 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.70 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.29 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.44 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs.....lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose USP dms.....lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.00 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 —
tech. bots. works.....lb 3.00 —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate dms c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
l.c.l. dlvd E.....lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom. bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast.....ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton 80.00 —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl.....ton.62.00 - —
California.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse.....ton.90.00 —
Atlantic coast.....ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. Atlantic coast.....lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l. works.....lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms. c.l., works.....lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.....lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
Dicaprayl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .64¼- —
tanks works.....lb. .61½- —
Dichloroaniiin dms., works.....lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib dms., c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 3.06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 3.50 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l. frt. alld., E.....lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32¾- .33¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33¾- .34¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .17¼ —
l.c.l., works.....lb .17¾- —
tanks, works.....lb .15½- —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E.....lb. .62¼ —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60½- —
Diethylaniiin dms.....lb 48 —
Diethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E.....lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .46½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. 47 —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms. c.l. works.....lb 42 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb 42½- —
tanks, works.....lb 40 - —
Diethylethanolamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots.....kilo.135.00 160.00
10 kilo lots.....kilo.140.00 -185.00
1 kilo lots.....kilo.150.00 -185.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots.....gram. 8.30 - 9.60

Diglycol, laurate, dms.....lb. .32½- .37
Oleate, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram.....324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial.....384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial.....1.766 —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms.....lb. 2.80 3.00
tech., dms.....lb. 1.15 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works.....lb .09¼ —
l.c.l., works.....lb .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb .07½- —
Di iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- .43¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .43¾- .44¾
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss.....lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .50¾ —
tanks, same basis.....lb .46 —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .12 .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.....lb. 5.50 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works.....lb .53 —
l.c.l. works.....lb .52 —
tanks works.....lb .51 —
Hydroquinone, dms.....lb 2.25 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29¼- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼- .30¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28



EASTMAN

solvents

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY, Division of Eastman Kodak Company, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40 St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.; San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Dimethyl Sebacate—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.78¼	-
l.c.l., works	lb.	.79¼	-
tanks, works	lb.	.77	-
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	-
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	-
10-gal. ret. dms., works	lb.	.16½	-
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l. works basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38¼
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.32	-
Dimethylaniiin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	-
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27	-
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.25	-
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.43	-
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.45	-
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.40	-
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.57	-
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms	lb.	.20	-
purified, dms.	lb.	.22	-
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼	.13
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	.19
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	.17
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.34	-
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.10	-
refd., dms.	lb.	.21	-
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47¾	-
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48¾	-
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45¾	-
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41¾	.44¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42¾	.45¼
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.40	.42½
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	17.00	-
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	20.00	-
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.52	-
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.53	-
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.26¼	-
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26¾	-
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	-
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.34	-
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	-
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	-
l.c.l.	gal.	.50	-
l.c.l., whse	gal.	.68	-
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.60	-
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.69	-
dlvd., N. Y.	lb.	.83	-
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	-
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.53	.91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	-
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	-
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.28	-
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	-
tankcars, works	lb.	.25	-
tech., tankcars, works	lb.	.24	-
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.43	-
smaller lots	lb.	.44	-
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.30	5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	-
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.19¾	-
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	-
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	-
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	-
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	-
tanks, works	lb.	.30	-
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	-
l.c.l., works	lb.	.96	-
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	120.00	-
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	-
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	-
tanks, works	lb.	.19	-
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.25	-
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.35	-
tanks, works	lb.	1.20	-
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	-
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	-
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	-
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls	lb.	.26	.28
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.28	.35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls	lb.	.11	.13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs	lb.	.90	1.00
reeds, cs	lb.	1.60	1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	-
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	-
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	-
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	-
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	-
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	-
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	-
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	-
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	-
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	-
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	3.75	-
No. 9, cns	lb.	3.75	-
No. 10, cns	lb.	3.00	-
No. 11, cns	lb.	2.25	-
No. 12, cns	lb.	3.00	-
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	-
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	-
No. 19, cns	lb.	20.05	-
No. 21, cns	lb.	4.70	-
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	-
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	-
No. 33, cns	lb.	17.45	-
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	14.10	-
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	-
No. 8, cns	lb.	10.95	-
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	-
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	-

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	-
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	-
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	-
Yellow, Ext. D&C No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	-

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20	Orange AD	lb.	.64	-
27	Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	-
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	-
36	Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	-
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.06	-
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.57	-
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74	-
151	Orange V	lb.	.47	-
161	Orange RR	lb.	.55	-
176	Fast red A conc	lb.	.90	-
179	Azo rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.04	-
180	Blue F4B	lb.	.92	-
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93	-
202	Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68	-
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.71	-
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	-
216	Chrome red B	lb.	.84	-
234	Resorcin brown	lb.	.89	-
246	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86	-
275	Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	-
289	Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb.	1.09	-
299	Black F, conc	lb.	1.40	-
304	Neutral black 2B, conc. 200%	lb.	2.01	-
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	-
332	Bismarck brown RX, conc	lb.	.86	-
365	Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.34	-
382	Scarlet 8	lb.	1.65	-
401	Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63	-
406	Blue, 2B extra conc	lb.	1.07	-
419	Diamine fast red FC	lb.	1.12	-
420	Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	-
446	Benzo purpurine 4B conc.	lb.	1.18	-
518	Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150%	lb.	2.25	-
561	Trisulphon brown BCW, conc	lb.	3.03	-
581	Direct black E, double	lb.	.29	-
593	Diamine green BXN conc. 150%	lb.	.97	-
	150%	lb.	1.46	-
598	Congo brown GG, conc.			
620	Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92	-
639	Xylene light yellow GX	lb.	1.79	-
640	Tartrazine conc	lb.	1.46	-
655	Auramine conc	lb.	1.85	-
657	Victoria green, sml. cryst	lb.	2.10	-
662	Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79	-
667	Brilliant milling green B conc	lb.	3.68	-
671	Brilliant blue S	lb.	1.73	-
680	Methyl violet S, conc	lb.	1.10	-
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	-
698	Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.50	-
720	Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200%	lb.	3.75	-
729	Victoria blue B conc	lb.	2.79	-
739	Green SN extra	lb.	2.41	-
749	Rhodamine B extra	lb.	4.33	-
814	Fast yellow NNL conc. 175%	lb.	3.11	-
841	Safranine T extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.90	-
865	Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68	-
922	Methylene blue ZX	lb.	1.55	-
969	Sulphanthrene blue GR paste,	lb.	.76	-
978	Sulphogene carbon BCF grains	lb.	.32	-
1034	Alizarin red S, conc	lb.	2.59	-
1054	Anthraquinone blue B	lb	2.91	-
1078	Anthraquinone green G	lb.	2.72	-
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.33	-
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	-
	double paste	lb.	4.00	-
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	-
1101	Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	-
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	-
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	-
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	-
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68	-
	double paste	lb.	3.35	-
1212	Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.63	-

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)

1217	Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste	lb.	1.65	-
p-4	Acid anthracine brown FGN,	lb.	2.31	-
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	-
p-24	Benzo fast black L conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	-
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.78	-
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06	-
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	-
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	-

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, blue No. 530	lb.	.81	-
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	-
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.72	-
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	-
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.37	-
Yellow, C	lb.	1.12	-
FN, conc.	lb.	1.23	-

Jefferson Ethylene Oxide

A highly reactive chemical intermediate

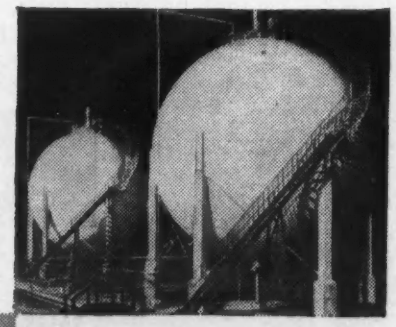
For use in . . .

- Synthetic fibers
- Synthetic rubber
- Textiles
- Detergents
- Fumigants
- Plastics

These are only a few of the many fields where ethylene oxide is a useful raw material. Such widespread use rests on the ability of ethylene oxide to enter into countless reactions. For example, this chemical will react with . . .

- Organic acids to form glycol esters
- Alcohols and phenols to form glycol ethers
- Ammonia to form ethanolamines
- Mercaptans to form thioglycols and ethers
- HCN to form ethylene cyanohydrin

Shipped in tank cars or in ICC 5P insulated drums, 400 lbs. net. Samples for experimental use are available. Please make requests on your company letterhead . . . address to Department A.



Pressure spheres store ethylene oxide at the Jefferson plant at Port Neches, Texas.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O. lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .63 Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.36
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .28 - .40
Elecampane root, bls lb. .21 - .25
Elm bark grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls, bxs lb 40 45
select, bundles lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.42.85 - —
Ephedrine synthetic, USP anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - 1.00
anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst, tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd, tins 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst, kg. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Eserine, bots oz.45.00 - 50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz.32.50 - 34.00
Sulphate, bots oz.34.50 - 35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .23
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20¼
NF, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- .16
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .53¾- —
tanks, works lb. 48¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 98% dms lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots. gal 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .64 - .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms, works lb. .53 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine)
Ethylanilin (See Monoethylanilin).
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, bags, 5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .73

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .12¾
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies, lb. .10 - .11
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. equaid lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .35 - .42½

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs lb. 7.30 - —
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 3.10
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton.20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton.11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs lb. .13½- .14
French, bgs lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs lb. .22 - .22½
Syrian, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .06 - .06½
Tunisian, bgs lb. .06½- .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Formaldehyde, USP, Inhibited

Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 - .93
Film scrap, colored cs., works lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton.135.60 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton.130.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton.47.00 Nom.
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton.41.50 Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton.38.00 Nom.
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.38.00 Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.39.00 —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 Nom.
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.41.60 Nom.
imported, bulk ex dock, New York ton.37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E works lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works lb .0420 .045

.....FOR THE 85TH TIME...

Merry Christmas

Shortly before Christmas in 1867, Gustavus, Edward and Otto Mallinckrodt, after long and careful planning, established a chemical works on the family farm in St. Louis. Its start was not overly auspicious, in the face of such exciting local events as the building of the *great Eads Bridge*, the launching, by George Francis Train and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of the *women's suffrage movement* in St. Louis; the organization of the *mounted police force;* the burning of the lavish *Lindell Hotel;* the thrilling appearance of *Edward Payson Weston*, noted pedestrian, who gave an exhibition of his talents in the old Mercantile Library Hall after completing a walking tour of 1,316 miles from Portland, Maine, to Chicago; the performances of *Lotti's German Opera;* and the excitement of the country over the report that soldiers, sent to take possession of *Alaska*, were in destitute condition.

Yet Christmas 1867 marked a significant start. And now, 84 years later, we are happy to wish the best of everything to our ever growing family of customers, suppliers and friends.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS • St. Louis • New York • Montreal

Mallinckrodt®

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR
MEDICINAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, ANALYTICAL AND INDUSTRIAL USES
• SINCE 1867 •

Formaldehyde, Methanol-Free, Uninhibited—Gum, Ghatti

Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)

Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.55 -	.62
Fuller's earth, dom. powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines	ton	38.50 -	—
Illinois mines	ton	37.20 -	—
spent, bulk Bayonne	ton	2.00	4.00
imported, bgs c.l	ton	30.00	40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½-	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28¾-	.29¼
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.29¼-	.30¼
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	.28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½-	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19 -	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45 -	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.73 -	—
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.18 -	.25
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00 -	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks, gal.		.1075-	—
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal.		.1265-	.136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks, gal.		.10375-	.107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks, gal.		.105 -	.11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal.		.1275-	.13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal.		.06875-	—
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs	lb.	1.25 -	—
Gelsenium root, bls	lb.	.25 -	.26
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.18 -	.22
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.22 -	.26
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.23 -	.27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	2.50 -	2.55
standards, cns., dms	lb.	1.40 -	2.60
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	2.50 -	2.55
Ginger, oleoresin NF from African root, bots	lb.	7.00 -	8.50
root, African, bls	lb.	.31 -	.31½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs	lb.	.44 -	.45
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.62 -	.63
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.61 -	.62
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.60 -	.61
Rhatton, bgs.	lb.	.59	Nom.
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.30 -	.31
Ginseng root cs	lb.	13.00	16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	ton	45.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	50.00 -	—

Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —

65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.27 -	—
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—

Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb higher than c.l.

ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28 -	.32
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29 -	.34
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30 -	.35
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31 -	.37
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32 -	.38
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33 -	.39
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34 -	.40
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	.41
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36 -	.41
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	.42
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38 -	.43
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39 -	.44½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40 -	.46
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41 -	.47

Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l. bbls ½c more than bgs.

Glycerin crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.40¾-	—
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.37 -	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54 -	.54¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54½-	.54¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53½-	.53¾
Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53¾-	—
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.55 -	—
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55¼-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.54¼-	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54⅝-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53⅝-	—
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18 -	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	23.50	24.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	21.00	21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures	lb.	.13	13½
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	3.60 -	4.00
powd., bxs	lb.	3.90 -	4.25
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots.	oz.	13.00	14.00
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.32½-	.33
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.05 -	.095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19 -	.215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21 -	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31
Grease, brown, loose, dlvd	lb.	.05¼-	—
house	lb.	.06 -	—
white, choice	lb.	.08¼-	—
yellow	lb.	.06¼-	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	4.50 -	—
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.75	—

Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis

6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38 -	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39 -	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40½	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¼-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¾-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42¾	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44½	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.46 -	—
50% and over bbls. same basis	lb.	.47¾-	—
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.48¾	—

Chrome green prices are ½c higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport, 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Penn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.93 -	1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.37½-	.44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.50 -	5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.25 -	—
tungstated, PTMA kgs	lb.	5.00 -	—
Paris (see P.).			
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works.	lb.	4.40 -	—
resinated	lb.	4.00 -	—
water dispersable	lb.	1.71 -	—
Pigment B, kegs	lb.	1.35 -	—
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.23 -	.25
Guaiac resin, NF cs	lb.	.55 -	.60
ordinary, cs	lb.	.49 -	.51
Guaiacol, cryst, tins	lb	1.90	—
Liquid, NF bots, cbys	lb	2.15	2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms	lb.	3.15 -	3.20
Guarana powd, cs	lb	1.50	1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum xacca)			
Aloe (see A.)			
Ammoniac tears, cs	lb.	.35 -	.45
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs	lb.	.16½-	.17
powdered, USP bbls	lb.	.21 -	.22
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.40 -	.45
Camphor (see C)			
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more works, frt. alld	lb	.60 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62 -	—
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.27
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.22
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.17½	.19¼
Manila, loba B, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
C, bgs	lb.	.32 -	.33
CBB, bgs	lb.	.27 -	.28
CNE, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Dbs, bgs	lb.	.27 -	.28
DK, bgs	lb.	.22 -	.24
dust, bgs	lb.	.12½-	.13¼
soft, MA, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
WS, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.27 -	.28
nubs, bgs	lb.	.32 -	.33
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.21
sorts, bgs	lb.	.24 -	.25
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
nubs, bgs	lb.	.40 -	.41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs	lb.	.23 -	.25
dust, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	.10
E, bgs.	lb.	.14 -	.15
East India, bales, bold, bgs	lb.	.13½-	.14¼
nubs and chips bgs	lb.	.08 -	.10
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.13½-	.14¼
unscraped bgs.	lb.	.11 -	.12
nubs and chips bgs	lb.	.10 -	.11
pale, chips, bgs	lb	14	.16
nubs bgs	lb	22	.26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.34 -	.36
No 2, bgs	lb	23	.25
No 3, bgs	lb	09½	.11
dust, bgs	lb.	09½	.11
seeds bgs	lb	12½	13¼
Elemi, cns	lb.	.24 -	.26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis St Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.17½-	—
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc	lb.	.17½-	—
Euphorbium, cs	lb.	.20 -	.35
Galbanum, cs	lb	75	.80
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb	70	1.00
powd., bbls	lb.	.90 -	1.20
Ghatti No 1, bgs	lb	35	.37
No 3, bgs	lb	31	.33

GLYCERINE

IMPORTANT FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS...

...IMPERATIVE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE!

Why do so many top-quality coatings rely on Glycerine-derived alkyd resins or ester gums?

These versatile components add film toughness . . . long life . . . and improved color retention to paints and varnishes. Special finishes depend on them, too. Corrosion-inhibitors, de-icing paints, anti-rust compounds, grease-proof coatings – all take advantage of Glycerine's outstanding range of properties!

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GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Gum, guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls....lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bbls....lb. .48 - .49
No. 3, bbls....lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs....lb. .31½ - .32¾
Kino, cs....lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs....lb. .32 - .39
Mastic, cs....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs....lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs....lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks....lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talba, bgs....lb. 10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs....lb. 3.80 - 4.10
No. 2, cs....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.42.00 - —
ex warehouse....ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities....lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs....lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns....lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .60 - .65
imp. black, whole bls....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs....lb. .30 - .35
powder bxs....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls....lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs....lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l....lb. .43 - —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l....lb. .41 - —
No 4, bbls. l.c.l....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls. l.c.l....lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1 bbls. l.c.l....lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls....lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls. bgs....lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks....gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .26½ - —
USP, dms, 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks....gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works....lb .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld....lb.17.00 - —
works....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb 18.00 - —
works....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, 5lb. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots....oz.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.... bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms, tin cans., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd....lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis....lb. .23½ - .26¼
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - .26¼
tanks....lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms..lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., frt. equald....lb. .76 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns....lb. 7.90 - 8.40
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots....oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs....lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs....lb. .50 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs....lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests....lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls....lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP bots....oz. 17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd....lb 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd....lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs....lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resubl. USP bots. jars....lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms lb 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans....lb. 8.15 -11.50
Beta, cans....lb. 8.30 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns....lb. 7.00 -10.65
Ipecac root, bgs....lb. 6.85 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. 7.10 - 7.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 25° bbls., c.l., works lb .09 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. 09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys....lb .16 - —
djns....lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NFA, bots....lb.12.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls. works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
USP, dms., works....lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be 100% basis tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran. dms....lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous Gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Iron hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq. 6% Fe. dms. frt. alld lb. .24¼ - —
Oxalate, gran. dms....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs....lb. .90 - .95
Resinate 7.4% Fe dms. frt alld. lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l....lb. .41 - —
ton lots....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous tech (see Copperas) USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP gran. dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate dms lb 25½ - 28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb 25½ - 28½
Isoborneol, cns....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns....lb. .70 - .97
Propionate, dms....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns....lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate dms. works lb .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde dms. works lb .90 - .93
Isoeugenol, cns....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works....lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25¼ - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - .14¾
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis....lb. .12½ - .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine)
Isoquinoline, dms., works....lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls....lb 15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls....lb 43 - 45
powd, bbls, bxs....lb 48 - 50
Juniper berries, bgs....lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms....lb. .42 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns....lb. .75 - .80
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, fiber dms....lb. .03 - .16½
colloidal, fiber dms....lb. .15 - .15½
Kava Kava root, bls....lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark. 42-44 specific gravity w w tanks, gal 09375 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla. Tex. 41-43 s.g. w w. tanks gal. 0925 - 09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs....lb. .08 - .09

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Here's why it gives you top quality at lower cost:

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- Production not dependent on supplies of Methanol.
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- Terminals and distribution points in strategic locations assure prompt deliveries.
- Nationwide distributor service also means prompt handling of your less-than-carload requirements.

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NORMAL PROPANOL • BUTYLENE GLYCOLS • DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE OXIDE • TRICRESYL PHOSPHATES

Kyanite—Magnesium Carbonate

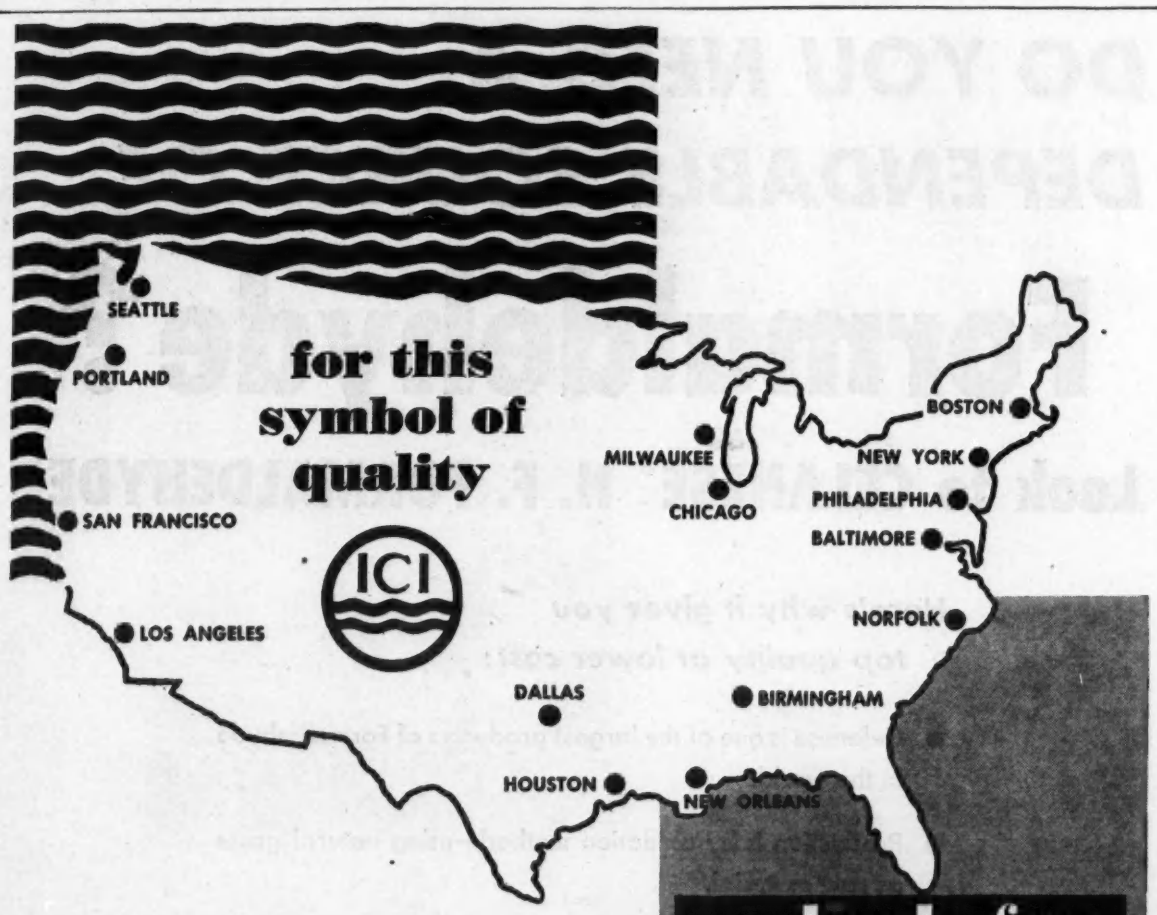
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10-mesh, bulk, whse..ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, USP, dms., works.....lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .40
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb. .16¾- —
Larkspur seed, bgs .....lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Turkish, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
USP, dms., works.....lb. .35 - .39
Lauryl chloride dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead acetate white crystals, bbls., lb. .24 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms.....lb. .32 - .33
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .28¾ Nom.
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .29¾ Nom.
1-lb. bgs., c.l. .....lb. .42 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .43 Nom.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2019- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. .....lb. .30 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms.lb. .35 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y.....lb. .19 - —
St. Louis .....lb. .1880- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .36½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .37 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis.lb. .37½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .38 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .18 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .24¾- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24¾- —
Oleate, fused, bbls .....lb. .34 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works..lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works.....lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42¼- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld, lb. .2155- .2157
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2255- .2257
97% PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .2182- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2282- —
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .2207- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2307- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd...lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .48½- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld..lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l.....lb. .55 - —
ton lots .....lb. .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l.....lb. .43 - —
ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .45 - —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works.....lb. .29¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms....lb. .15¾- —
24% Pb, dms .....lb. .21½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .2010- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2110- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1715- .2371
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1815- .2371
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2019- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl.....lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works..ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton.18.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio .....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ...ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. .....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. .....ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ....ton.10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. .....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ark. .....ton.10.25 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ...ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va...ton.11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton. 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo .....ton.10.25 - —
Redick, Florida .....ton.13.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio .....ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. .....ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill.....ton.12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams Mass .....ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo .....ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ....ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. .....ton.12.00 - —
Longview, Ala. .....ton.13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ....ton.13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich .... ton 15.50 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo .....ton.12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Redick, Fla .....ton.16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. .....ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa. .....ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. .....ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio .....ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass .....ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ....ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala. .....ton.13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ....ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo .....ton.12.50 - —
Redick, Florida .....ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me .....ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio .....ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.13.50 - —
York, Pa. .....ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works... ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms..lb 6.25 - 6.45
ex lignaloe wood, dms . . lb 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 6.15 - 6.45
96-98%, dms. .....lb. 6.60 - 7.35
ex petitgrain, bots .....lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb 2.70 - —
dms., works lb 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls .....lb. .40 - .48
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk Midwest mills..ton.68.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis..ton.66.00 Nom.
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .2065- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2165- —
Lithium benzoate, dms.....lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate NF, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms .....lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls .....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works .....lb.10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms..lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .079 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .0865- .0899
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, Nf .....lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 2, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .18¼- —
solid, No 1 .....lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, bls .....lb 1.90 2.00
Lycopodium, cs .....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls .....lo. No prices.
Banda, No 1, bls.....lb 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
West Indian, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
broken, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 .34¼
synth. rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 —
USP, light ctns .....lb. .34 .36
heavy, bbls .....lb. .36 .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald ton.72.50 —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald .....lb. .10⅝- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld .....lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld .....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald .....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld .....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld .....lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.



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● ● ● ● *Where You Want Them*

Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Urea
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Ammonium Carbonate
Bleaching Powder (Stabilized)
Perchlorethylene
Sodium Perborate
Chlorinated Paraffins

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Magnesium chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, i.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld, on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls lb 75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less ton lots lb. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 2c. per lb higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
i.c.l. dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate bbls lb. .33¼ - —
Arsenate bgs lb 12 - 12½
Borate tech., bbls lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 - 1.98
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .33¼ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .33
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. 21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. 24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less tons lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S E. ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .22¼ - —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.80.00 Nom.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.51.00 -52.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb 40 43
reagent, 50-lb dms., works lb 65 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls lb. .30 - .31
Chilean, bls. lb. .23 - .24
French, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Peruvian, bls lb. .22 - .23
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½ - —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .06 - .06¼
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs., lb. 9.20 Nom.
Chinese, cs. lb.10.10 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cs lb. 8.10 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½ - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - .46
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49 - .50
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - .34
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½ - .51½
l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .51 - .54
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .35½ - .37½
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97% fib dms. same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., works. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .59 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms. c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns. 100 lbs. or extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.40
extra, cns lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - .13
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd. lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .66 - —
tanks, works lb. .67 - —
Methyl iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns. 50 lbs lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 2.25 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .85

Magnesium Chloride—Mica, Wet-Grd., Extra Fine

Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½ - .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 1.75
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½ - —

AERO* Brand Stearates: Aluminum Calcium Magnesium Zinc

MANUFACTURED BY: AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal

*Trade-mark

Mica, Wet-Grd., Paint or Lacquer—Oil, Cajeput

Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 · —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 · —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 · —
Mica, wet-grd., ⅞ of Miss. R. W of Rockies 1c. higher ⅛c. higher,

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .15¾- .17
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15¾- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .36 · .43
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 · —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 · —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms. 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 · —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, industrial, tanks, New York gal. .33½- .34
New Orleans gal. .29½- .30

Molybdenum metal 99% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 · —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 · 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld., or dlvd. E. lb. .10¼- .11½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Monochlorobenzene, tanks, same basis lb. .09 · .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 · —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 · —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 · —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 · .57
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 · .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 · .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 · —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 · —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 · —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

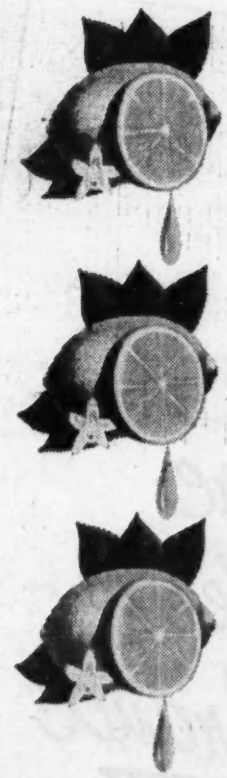
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 · —
t.c.l., works lb. .50 · —
tanks, works lb. .48 · —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 · 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 · 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .62 · —
tanks, works lb. .60 · —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 · 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 · .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 · —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 · —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 · —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.35 · —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 · —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 · —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. cms lb. 1.65 · 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 · 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 · 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 · 1.65
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 · —
Danish, bgs lb. .13 · .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .13 · .13½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13 · .13½
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 · .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 · —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .11 · —
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 51.00 -52.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 75.00 -76.00
J2, bgs, ex dock ton. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Naphtha (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 · —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .11 · .13½
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869- —
6, Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 · 8.00
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 —
pottery 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N Y ton 18.25 · —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 · 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 · .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .86¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 · 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59¼
Metal, electro cathodies, cs., works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.80 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 95% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 · —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 · —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 · 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 .36
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .35 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 · .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 · .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 · .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 · —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 · —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 4.90 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25+ .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 · —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 · —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 · —
Chinese bgs lb. .32 · —
Istrian bgs lb. .31 · —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .50 · .51
splits, bgs lb. .49 · .50
West Indian, bgs lb. .38½- .39
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 · .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 · .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 · —
l.c.l. gal. .21 · .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 · —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39 · —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 · —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.65 · 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 3.85
NF bots lb 3.00 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 · .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -150.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see Al).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.70 · 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .42 · .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .15½- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.65 2.00
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.90 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.35 · 6.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 14.50 -16.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.45 · —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 3.90 · —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.35 · 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood.)
Bone, dms, works gal 65 70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 · 2.35
tech., dms. lb. 2.45 · 2.70



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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
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ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co.
Corona, California

Oil, calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	-28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.26	- .43
white, dms	lb.	.26	- .45
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	9.25	-11.15
rectified, cns	lb.	9.75	-13.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.40
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	57.60	-70.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms	lb.	4.95	- 6.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3675-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3725-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.3960-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.4010-	—
tanks	lb.	.3825-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3860-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3910-	—
tanks	lb.	.3735-	—
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.4550-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.3300	Nom.
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3475-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3525-	—
tanks	lb.	.3375-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3625-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3675-	—
tanks	lb.	.3525-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.3450-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3500-	—
tanks	lb.	.3350-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- .27
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.80	- 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.55	- .65
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	280.00	-340.00
Chaulmoogra NF, cns, dms	lb.	55	- 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	50.00	-60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb.	2.25	- 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	1.05	- 2.40
Java, true, cns	lb.	1.30	- 2.60
Java type, cns	lb.	.90	- 2.25
Clove, USP from buds, cns., dms	lb.	3.65	- 4.25
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.13	- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.12	- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms, l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.14½-	.14¾
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.90	- 2.00
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.50	- 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	25.00	-32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.14¾-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02¼-	—
refined, dms	lb.	.20	- .20½
tanks	lb.	.18	- —
Costus, bots	oz.	19.50	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, Texas	lb.	.13½-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01⅞-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.20
tanks	lb.	.17½-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.75	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	5.75	- 7.50
Cumin, bots	lb.	5.60	- 7.00
Cypress, bots.	lb.	No stocks.	
Degras (see D)			
Dillseed, India, bots	lb.	6.25	- 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms	lb.	1.25	- 1.55
70-75%, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
Fennel, USP, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.55
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.85	- 3.40
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.11½-	.12
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.11½-	.12
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.13	- —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.14	- —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.14	- —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.15	- —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.15	- —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	6.50	- 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	20.00	-25.25
Bourbon, cns	lb.	15.00	-24.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	19.00	-24.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	1.70	- 2.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.11	- .12
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.14	- .15
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.14½-	.15½
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 2.10
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.20	- 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech, cns	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, dms., cns	lb.	3.90	- 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	3.25	- 3.90
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns	lb.	4.15	- 5.45
38-40%, ester, cns	lb.	5.75	- 6.75
40-42%, ester, cns	lb.	6.50	- 8.25
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.95
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	4.85	- 5.00
Messina, cns	lb.	3.65	- 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.35	- 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	8.10	- 8.60
West Indian, cns	lb.	7.75	- 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.25	-15.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00	-65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3.	lb.	.2140-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2190-	.2240
tankcars	lb.	.2040-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.2070-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .004c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	4.35	- 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	3.75	- 5.00
Italian, cns	lb.	7.00	- 8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.10½-	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1780-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1830-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1660-	—
tanks	lb.	.1530-	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.24	- .25
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.60	1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.37	- .38
20°, dms.	lb.	.36	- .37
30°, dms	lb.	.34	- .35
Neroli, NF, French bots	lb.	175.00	-195.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	90.00	- —
Oil, niaouli, cns	lb.	1.95	- 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.35	- 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.90	- 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.75	- 1.10
Officica, liquid, dms	lb.	.27	- .27¼
tankcars	lb.	.25	- .26
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.23	- —
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	- —
Olive, commercial, dms	lb.	1.85	- —
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.00	- 2.15
foots, dms.	lb.	.17	- .17½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.80	- 1.50
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.85	- 2.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Messina, cns	lb.	4.00	5.85
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.75	3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	23.00	—
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.19	- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	7.00	- 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.14	- —
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	9.50	-17.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.17½-	—
refined, dms	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks	lb.	.20¼-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.,	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	7.00	- 7.85
redist., USP, dms	lb.	7.25	- 8.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	3.10	- 3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.50	- 5.75
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.55	- 2.85
Oil, pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.75½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.76½-	—
l.c.l., whse	gal.	.95½-	—
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.127	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies Siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.22	- .22½
Red (see Acid, oleic)			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	—
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	42.25	-55.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.70	- 1.10
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 3.40
Safflower, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	20.00	-23.50
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	12.00	-13.75
Spanish, cns	lb.	1.00	- 2.65
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	11.25	-14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.1250-	.1300
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1780-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1830-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1660-	—
tanks	lb.	.1520-	—
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms	lb.	.65	- 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum)			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	- 2.20
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	3.00
Savory, cns	lb	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.38	- .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.31	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.33	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.20	- —
Oil, smakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	-40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.13¼	Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾-	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1673-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1723-	.1773
tanks	lb.	.1573-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1568-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1618-	.1668
tanks	lb.	.1468-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.18	- .18¼
tanks	lb.	.15¾-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	7.25	- 8.75
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1830-	.1880
tankcars	lb.	.1720-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1710-	.1760
tankcars	lb.	.16	- —
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.20	- 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	- 8.00
Southern, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03	- .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.11½-	.13
Tansy, dms	lb.	8.60	- 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041	- —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms, ex tra, works, South	gal.	.67	- —
whse, N.Y.C.	gal.	.77	- —
Tar acid (see T).			

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Oil, Theobroma—Pectin

Oil, theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 3.75
white, cns. lb. 2.25 - 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .37 - —
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
tanks lb. .38 - .38¼
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns. dms. lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 22.50 -25.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 22.00 -26.00
Java, cns. lb. 35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms. gal. 10.00 -13.00
White, mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms. c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .55½ .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½ .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½ .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½ .76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78½ .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88

Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.50
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.60 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 25.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .18½- —
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines, crushed 8 mesh, bulk c.l. works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l. works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2490- .2492
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroaniilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —

Orange flowers, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs. lb. .14 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, d m s. works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, d m s., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-25° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼- .11¾

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC)
Orthonitroaniilin, dms. lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. 75 - —
Orthonitropnenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots lb 2.50 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, cs. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Spanish, bgs lb. .34 - .40
Para-anisidin dms., works lb. .88 —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .98 —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98% dms., dlvd lb. .50 —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .53 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0809 —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. lb. .19¾ —
1,000 lbs. lb. .20½ —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .50½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 .23
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
lb. .52 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. alld lb. .64 - .68
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs. lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs. lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .25 - .26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills, ton. 90.00 -91.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —

Choose Your Solvent FROM THIS Sovasol Chart

Commercial Name	Rubber Solvent	Lacquer Diluent		V.M.& P. Naphtha	Premium V.M.&P.	Mineral Spirits					Paint Retarder	
		Fast	Standard			Fast Drying	Stoddard Solvent		Odor-less	Safety Dry Cleaner		
Sovasol No.	1	2	3	V.M.& P. Naphtha	4	80	5	5(1)	35	140	6	6(2)
Volatility												
Distillation—IBP, °F (ASTM D 86)	115	150	202	215	252	293	305	305	350	365	372	372
10%, °F	145	155	208	234	256	284	320	320	355	375	390	390
50%, °F	190	163	216	263	272	308	340	340	360	381	411	411
90%, °F	222	180	229	285	286	315	354	357	365	387	440	440
Dry Point, °F	...	195	242	...	295	325	...	...	385	400	...	...
End Point, °F	252	...	...	315	...	...	382	386	...	...	462	462
Safety												
Flash Point, TCC, °F (ASTM D 56)	...	...	...	30	56	92	102	102	128	144	145	145
Solvent Power												
Aniline Point, °F (ASTM D 611)	120	124	108	130	102	138	115	135	187	147	139	148
Kauri Butanol No.	39	39	45	38	46	34	41	38	26	32	34	32
Weight												
Gravity, °API (ASTM D 287)	65.0	66.5	57.0	57.0	51.0	53.0	46.5	48.5	56.0	47.0	42.0	43.0
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F	.7201	.7146	.7507	.7507	.7753	.7669	.7949	.7861	.7547	.7927	.8155	.8109
Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F	5.99	5.99	6.25	6.25	6.46	6.39	6.62	6.54	6.28	6.60	6.79	6.75
Purity	All Sovasols are water white in color or better and pass all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and are color stable.											

(1) Available from Paulsboro, N. J. and Buffalo, N.Y. refineries only
(2) Available from Paulsboro, N. J. refinery only.

Uniform, Balanced Line Meets Your Most Exacting Needs

All Socony-Vacuum solvents give you uniform, consistent, quality performance. All have controlled evaporation rates, and are completely compatible with higher or lower boiling point products, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots. They're manufactured by straight run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. Get full details from your nearest Socony-Vacuum office. Performance tells the story.

Process Products
SOCONY-VACUUM

SOCONY-VACUUM Oil Company, Incorporated

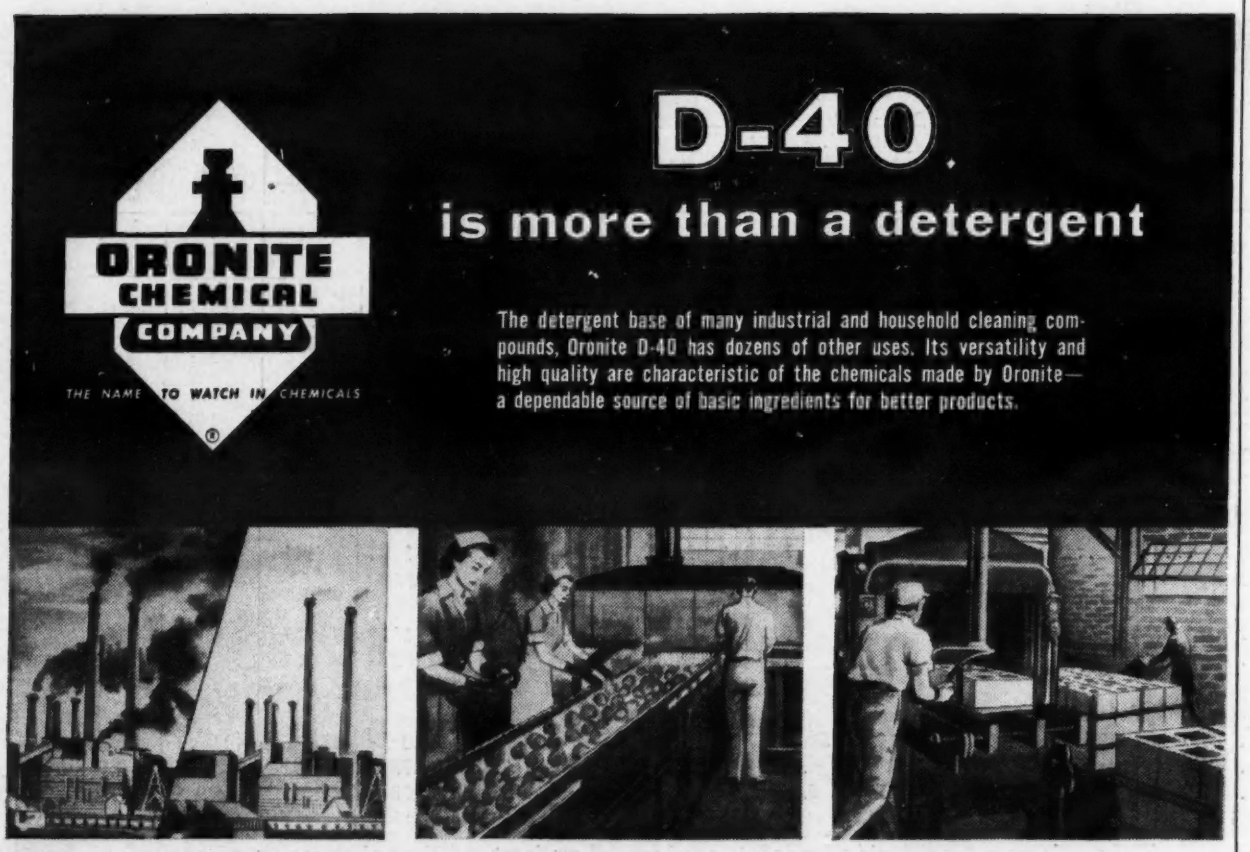
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

Penicillin—Phenylethanolamine

Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	15½	—
500,000 units	vl	28	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	52	—
2,000,000 units	vl	1.00	—
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit.		.04	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.03½	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units.		.04	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	18	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial tanks, group 3.	gal.	.12	.13¼
Pepper, black, bags, spot, ex whse.	lb.	1.61	—
Dec. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.51	—
Jan. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.47	—
Jan.-Mar. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.44	—
Pepper, red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.29	.30
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.35	.36
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.45	.46
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Mississippi sports, bgs., source.	lb.	.30	.31
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.26	.27
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.46	.47
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.27	.28
White, bgs	lb.	2.35	2.40
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	.52
imported bls	lb	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
divd. E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
divd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
divd. E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	2.05	2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04⅛	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅛	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07¼	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	—
Petrolatum, USP, white, cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07¼
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	.07⅝
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾	.08
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.10	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅜	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	—

Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells,			
California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.80	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.48	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	—

Petroleum, diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	.11625
No. 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b., Los Angeles	lb.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	.197
East coast tanks N. J. N. Y.	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.155	—
Boston	gal.	.165	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.155	.160
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	—
high-flash, 140° F group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.12	.145
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C. m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	.31½
V.M.&P., tanks, refy., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles.	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195	—
Newark	gal.	.185	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.170
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tanks	gal.	.1225	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.14	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.15	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.1890	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lb. lots.	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium USP, dms	lb	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms, c.l., frt alld E of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Phenol, USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19½
tar, distilled, dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.54	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Isocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works. lb lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller dms. works	lb	1.30	1.60
Phenylalanine dextro laevo dms. works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib. dms., divd. E	lb	3.60	—
less than 250 lb. dms. divd E	lb	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms c.l. works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb	44	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—


ORONITE
CHEMICAL
COMPANY
THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS
D-40
is more than a detergent
The detergent base of many industrial and household cleaning compounds, Oronite D-40 has dozens of other uses. Its versatility and high quality are characteristic of the chemicals made by Oronite—a dependable source of basic ingredients for better products.

THREE TYPICAL INDUSTRIAL USES OF ORONITE D-40:

1 SMOG REDUCTION

Use of D-40 in smog control systems, removes hydrocarbons from stack gasses and prevents the formation of undesirable emulsions in the "scrubbing" solution. In actual practice this process has reduced exhaust smoke by as much as 90%, which offers a potential control of smog conditions in industrial areas.

2 AGRICULTURE

In addition to its value in washing many fruits and vegetables, Oronite D-40 is a tremendous aid in peeling these foods during canning and packing operations. Two distinct advantages are obtained; 1) immersion time and the concentration of alkali can be reduced and 2) the fruits and vegetables retain better color.

3 CEMENT

The use of Oronite D-40 in the production of cement products, such as building blocks, provides many distinct advantages. The texture of the finished product is improved, water requirements reduced, plasticity and workability are better and "stripping" from molds or forms is facilitated. In addition, the abrasive wear on mixing equipment is greatly reduced. All these contributions help cut production costs.

A partial list of other Oronite Chemicals

NOTICE Some of the following are currently in short supply.

Detergent Alkane	Gas Odorants	Ortho Xylene
Detergent Slurry	Polybutenes	Para Xylene
Detergent D-60	Sodium Sulfonates	Xylol
Wetting Agents	Purified Sulfonate	Aliphatic Acid
Lubricating Oil Additives	Naphthenic Acids	Hydroformer Catalyst
Cresylic Acids	Phthalic Anhydride	

If you want more detailed information about D-40 or other Oronite Surface Active Agents, just write us and we'll be glad to send it to you.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

200 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF. STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y. 600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.
MERCANTILE SECURITIES BLDG., DALLAS, TEXAS

Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots..lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots ..lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works .....lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works..lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms.....lb.16.00 17.75
tech., fib., dms., works.....lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works....lb. .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l. c.l., same basis..long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.63 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines..long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns .....lb. .30 .37
dms. c.l .....lb. .28 —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....100 lbs.11.85 - —
Phosphorus pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms. export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....100 lbs.11.85 - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .22 - .22¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - .23¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls. works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100 lbs. kilo.13.20 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials.....oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20¼
Jamaica, bgs. .....lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16¼
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0545- —
whse. .....lb. .0655- —
tanks, works.....lb. .041 —
Pinkroot, bls .....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. kilo. 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine)
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.37.00 -39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. .....lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works .....lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works .....oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.....lb.14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works. lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .37½- .38
standard, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l.....lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15
Czech, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .17½
Polish, bgs., afloat.....lb. .16 - .16½
Turkish, bgs .....lb. .15 Nom.
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis works. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).

Potassium borate, gran., bgs., c.l., works .....ton.190.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse...ton.258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots .....lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .16½- .18
powd. bbls. dms .....lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .10¾- .11¼
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .12 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb 31 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms ...lb. .26 .27
gran, dms .....lb. .20 .22
powd. dms .....lb. .29 .32
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb. 40½ 41½
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms. works.....lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. .....lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25

Potassium guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms .....lb. .31½- .36
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms .....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls .....lb. .21 - —
powd. bbls .....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal .....unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms .lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb 42 44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms works lb .24¾ .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works .lb. .16 - .19
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb 13 13¾
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms. ton lots.....lb. 22½- —
smaller quantities .....lb. .23 - —
kegs .....lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.30

Potassium silicate, solut., 30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .666 - .722
Silicofluoride, bbls., works .... lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25 —
NF VII, cryst., dms ..... lb. .31 - .33
gran dms lb 18½- —
powder, dms. ..... lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works... lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .38
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95

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Get tougher lacquers
Increase cold-check resistance

Every pound of ketones you use s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s your ability to formulate high-quality lacquers.

Because ketones are the most powerful solvents, they permit the use of more high-viscosity nitrocellulose in a lacquer of normal spraying viscosity. This means a tougher coating . . . with greater cold-check resistance.

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Potassium-Zirconium Fluoride—Rice Bran

Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bis. lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Princes pine herb, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.25 - —
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .06½ - .09½
i.c.l. lb. .09½ - .10½
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½ - .20½
i.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½ - .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼ - .21¼
i.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼ - .21¼
i.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18½

Propyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19½ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs lb. .50 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .40 - .55
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½ - .04
smaller lots lb. .03½ - .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 15.50 - 16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)

Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½ - 1.04½
i.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 11.00 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - 14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.34 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½ - .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼ - —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., e.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .12¼ - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., i.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., i.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask. 215.00 - 220.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns. c. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate NF, cns. 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. .56½ - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt, alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½ - —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾ - .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., i.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼ - .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .80 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½ - .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. works lb. .06¾ - .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toners).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼ - —
i.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.60
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan bbls. frt equald lb. .24½ - .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350 - .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450 - —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475 - —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.88 - —
Watchung bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood powd. bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech., grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .83½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 48.00 - 56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble bots. dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .70 - —

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Mathieson service starts at the plant with top quality chemicals... produced in the ever-increasing quantities demanded by American industry... shipped when and where needed. From Lake Charles, Louisiana, for example—in the heart of the thriving Gulf Coast region—Mathieson delivers by ship, train and truck on reliable schedules, these heavy chemicals:

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Ammonia **Nitric Acid**
Nitrate of Soda

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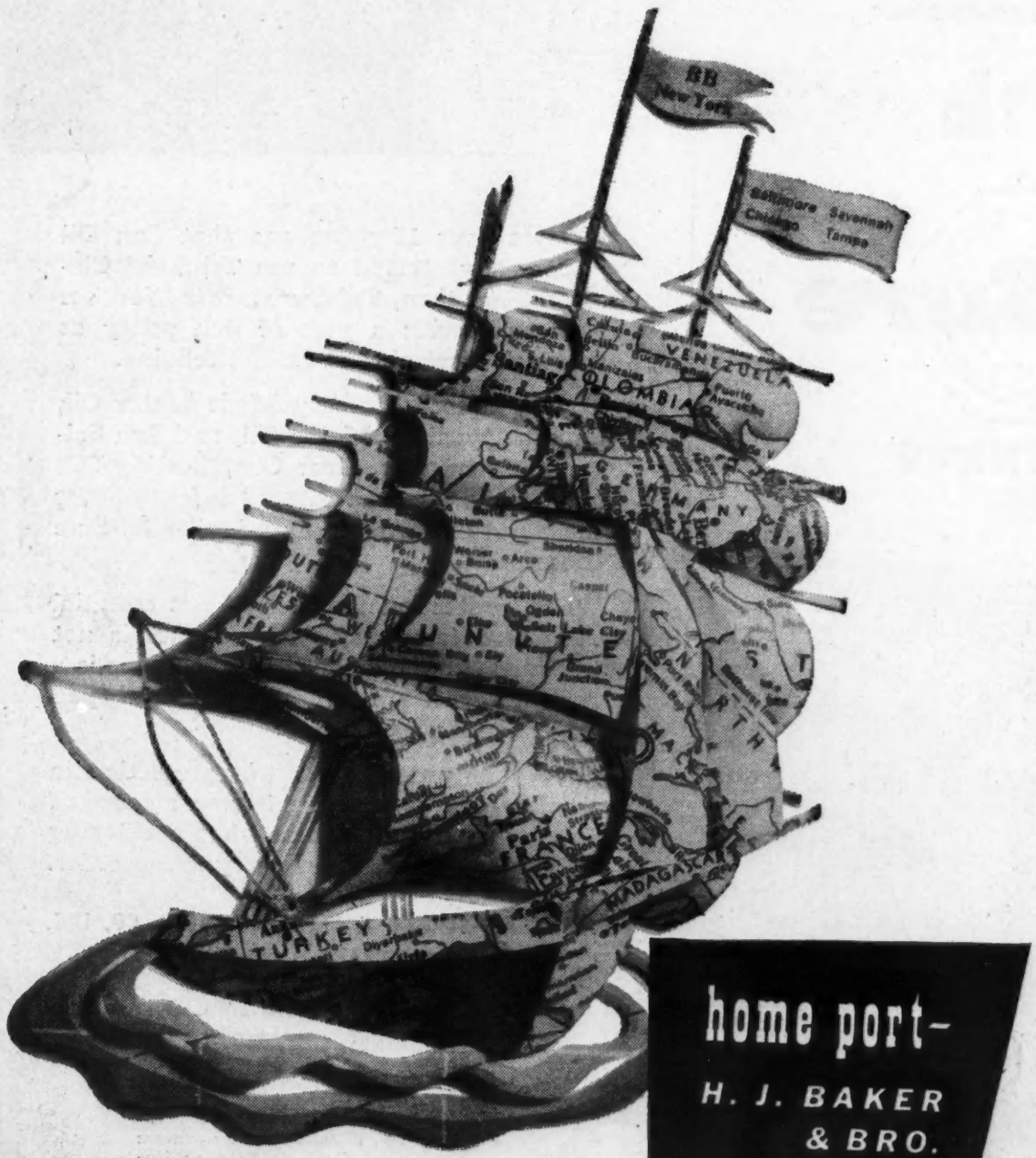
Rochelle Salt—Sodium Fluoride

Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers bls lb 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.80
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.80
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.80
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.05
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Rotenone CP bbls, works lb 20.00 - —
tech., bbls, works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib dms gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib, dms gram. .03 - .04
Ryania, 100% powd., ngs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .90 - 1.05
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 23.50 - 27.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .11
Dalmatian, bls lb. .63 - .64
Greek, fancy bls lb No stocks.
Officinalis, Italian, bls lb. .35 - .40
Greek, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Spanish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Sago flour, refined, bgs lb. .08¾ - .09
unrefined, bgs lb. .07¼ - .07½
Sal soda (see Soda ash).
Saligenin, ctns lb 14 00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib, dms lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.40 - 14.55
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11 75 - 12.25
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - 11.25
NF, gran., dms lb 15¼ - 17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - 76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., ctns lb. 300.00 - 325.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., ctns kilo. No prices.
Saponin, No. 1, ctns lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls lb. .16 - .17
Spanish, bls lb. .08½ - .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin (ump, ctns lb 1.95 - 2.10
powd, ctns lb 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .10 - .14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.00 - 17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd, dms., divd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., ozs lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 5.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .26 - .30
natural, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .54 - .55
No. 2, bgs lb. .52 - .53
Superfine bgs., 10 bgs lb. .50 - .51
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .48 - .49
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .88 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79½ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅝ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .79⅝ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56⅝ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅛ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .58⅛ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .56⅞ - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .45 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .25 - 40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 - 60.00
Sloe berries, ngs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls, bbls lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime USP dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .12¾ - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF white powd, dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd. E lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .41½ - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½ Nom.
solution, dms. works gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP bbls, kgs, works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works, lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, c.l., 250 lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14¾ - —
anhydrous, dms., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - .11
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l. works lb. .11¼ - .11½



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ESTABLISHED 1850
600 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
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Sodium fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
4 to lb tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic ton lots lb.11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms ..... lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.66 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..... lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls .....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution 75% cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride dms. works ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l. same basis ....100 lbs. 4.45 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c higher
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms..... lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50% dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l. bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works ..... lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate bbls. frt. alld .... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. bgs. works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works. lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..... lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted.. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... .25 - .27
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¾- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate dibasic anhydr bgs. c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
USP dried powd. ogs., dms. monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
works lb .19 -20½
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.45 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c higher than bgs
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs. works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works.....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ..... ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ..... ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .075 - .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .577 - .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works... lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .70 - .75
Suphanilate, bbls., works lb .22 - —
dms lb. .22½- —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., tech. anhyd. ogs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - 2.60
cryst (see G'auber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls..... lb. .19 - .19½
gran., bbls ..... lb. .19 - .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —

Sodium sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls..... lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid 36-40% basis 100% tanks, works..ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb .55 .65
tech. dms works lb 20 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works ... lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works..... lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works. frt. equald ..... 100 lbs 7.75 8.00
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs 8.15 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium ammonium phosphate, bbls. works, frt equald lb 23 —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC. lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium Fluoracetate—Sorbitol

Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more works lb 28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash tanks works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb .30 —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .32 - .33
powd. dms ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works.... lb. .26 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 — —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. 15½- —

What's Back of
SOLVAY
TRADE-MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
PRODUCTS?
Most chemicals are bought on the basis of carefully prepared specifications. However, the experienced buyer of chemicals looks behind the product and checks on the background, facilities and services that the manufacturer has to offer.
In back of every Solvay product, you will find a reputation for high quality and uniformity . . . a reputation that has been maintained since Solvay started producing America's first alkalies. This, plus the following services, has helped make Solvay the leader for seventy years.
★ SOLVAY "INDUSTRY-WISE" TECHNICAL SERVICE . . . offers expert knowledge and long experience in the handling, use, storing and compounding of Solvay products.
★ LABORATORY AND FIELD RESEARCH . . . a competent staff of technical specialists, working with the finest modern equipment.
★ STRATEGICALLY-LOCATED PLANTS AND STOCK POINTS . . . five plants and over two hundred stock points for convenient shipping.
★ SOLVAY SALES SERVICE . . . thirteen branch offices staffed by a group of experienced salesmen . . . plus an organization of jobbers, distributors and dealers covering the entire country.
SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Legend
SOLVAY PLANTS
SOLVAY STOCK POINTS
SOLVAY BRANCH OFFICES
SOLVAY
Alkalies Chemicals
70 YEARS OF SERVICE
1881 1951
Soda Ash · Caustic Soda · Caustic Potash · Chlorine · Potassium Carbonate · Nytron
Calcium Chloride · Sodium Bicarbonate · Specialty Cleansers · Methanol · Sodium Nitrite
Formaldehyde · Monochlorobenzene · Para-dichlorobenzene · Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Ammonium Bicarbonate · Ammonium Chloride

Soybean Meal—Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton 74.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .20
St. ignatius beans, ogs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb 1.25 —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.17 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740 Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .08¾- .09
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .14 - —
Wheat, bgs lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearn, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1023- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 32.50 -39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¼- .22¼
l.c.l., works lb. .22¼- .23¼
tanks, works lb. .20 - .21
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100 lb. drums, kilo. 9.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50

Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton 21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .38
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short ton 138.00 - —
ground, same basis ton 135.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto. unit-ton. .81 - .82½
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .82 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton 28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, delv'd lb. .13¾ Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .07½- —
fancy lb. .07¾- —
special lb. .06½- —
No. 1 lb. .06½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¾- .08
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11¼- .11¼
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.25 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
medium grades, bgs lb. .07¼- .07¼
Java, bgs lb. .06½- .07
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .50 - .53
prime, dms lb. .43 - .44
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 2.25 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 2.25 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene)
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .88

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INCREASED SALES make possible our current price reduction of 10%. Present schedules permit us to offer prompt and regular deliveries in large quantities at this new low price.

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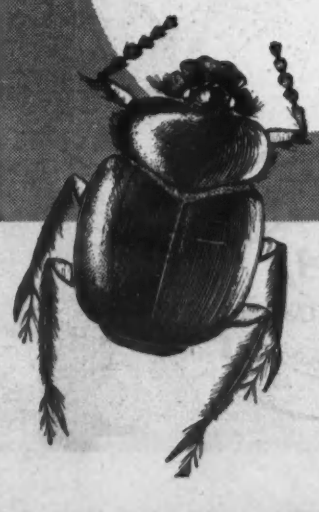


Scarabaeus sacer Sacred beetle of ancient Egypt. Model for carved stone amulets and scarabs.

McLAUGHLIN
GORMLEY
KING COMPANY

Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine fib dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate fib. dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline annyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots. 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots 100 grams 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs., shipment lb. .23 - —
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, stannous, annyd., dms., works lb. .872 - .882
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
Metal lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .98 - 1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .82 - .83
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½ - .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾ - .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride cns works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c higher; Pac coast c.l. dlvd., t.c.l. ex whse ½c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .48½ - .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½ - —
Tolidin base distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 5.85 - 6.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar (industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¼ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼ - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms. works.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53½ - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½ - —
t.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .64½ - —
smaller containers lb. .68½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E of Miss lb. .71¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —

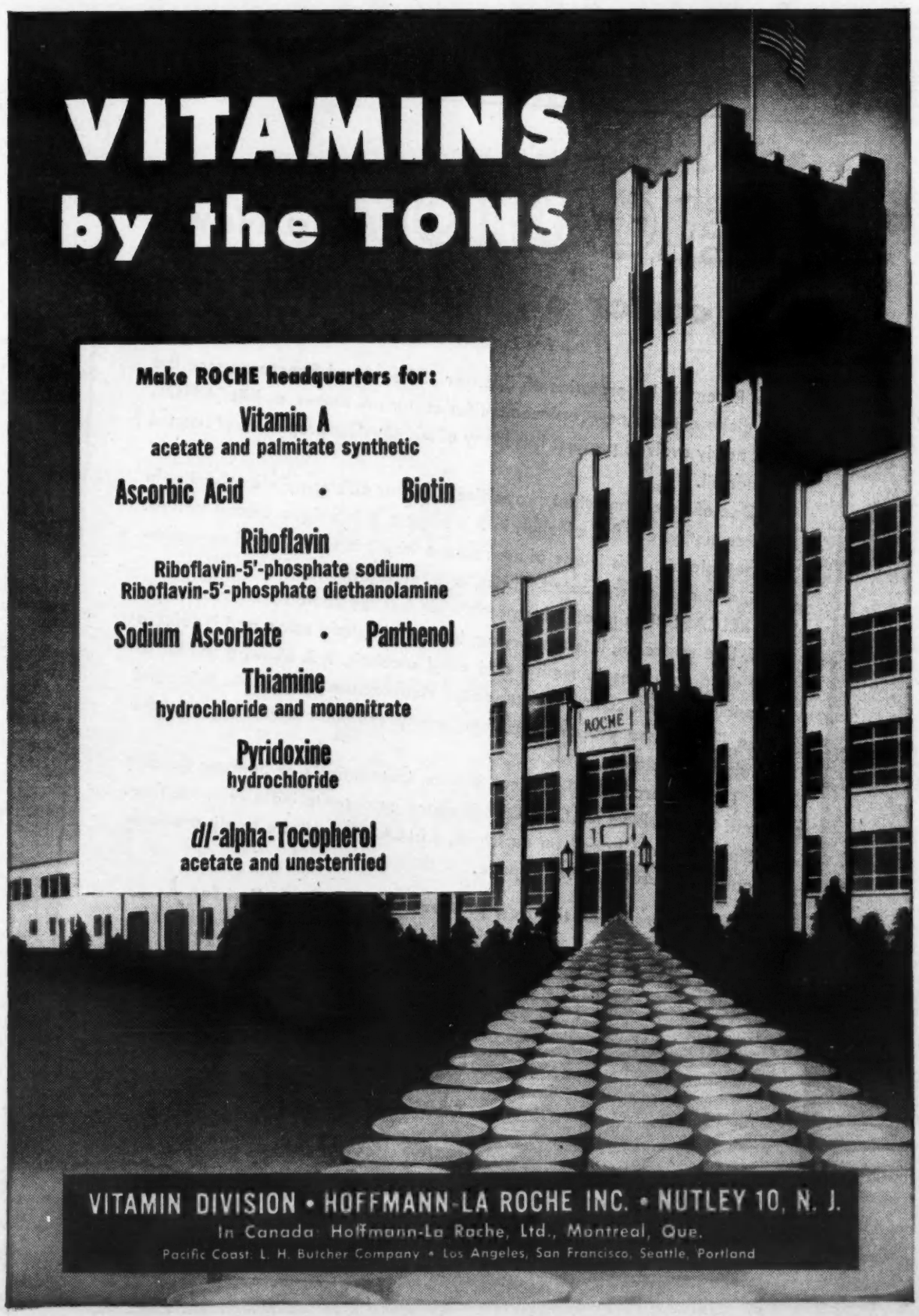
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175 - —
double-grd. bgs. c.l. works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal pnwd. 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Haitian, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Madras, bgs lb. .12½ - .13
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores) Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .89 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
t.c.l., whse. N.Y.C gal. .70 - —
wood, steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works gal. .80 - —
t.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgain, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 - 90.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns. contract works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.50 - 4.75
whole, tins lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.30 - 3.40
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —



Vinyl Isobutylether—Yellow, Cadmium Lithopone

Vinyl isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots. lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots. cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .21 - —
Vitamin A, natural acetate over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K_1 Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.106.50 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.103.50 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .11 - .11½
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11½- —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .11½- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs lb. .61 - .63
Brazilian bgs lb. .74 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .71 - .73
slabs, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .78 - .80

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.00 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.06 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.04 - 1.06
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.07 - 1.08
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.25 - 1.28
No. 2 lb. 1.23 - 1.26

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported German, bgs lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .85 - .87
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .20 - .22
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.19.00 - —
325 mesh same basis ton.20.00 -27.00
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh bulk c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l. same basis ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58° C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l. works frt equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .193 - —
tanks same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47° C, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Youngtown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those fo chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, as wbse 1c per lb higher

—Continued on page 5

KELCASTOL—a New castor oil replacement

for industrial use

The Research Laboratories of Spencer Kellogg and Sons announce the development of a new replacement for castor oil. Known as KELCASTOL, this newly evolved product has many of the physical properties of natural castor oil.

One of these important properties is castor oil's complete solubility in either methyl or ethyl alcohol; in this respect it is unique among natural vegetable oils. This is one of the reasons why it is widely used as a plasticizer for lacquers, coated fabrics, and related products.

KELCASTOL, a modified vegetable oil, has the same viscosity as castor oil. Like castor oil, it is non-drying, has a light straw color, and is soluble in all proportions in methyl and ethyl alcohols. It is likewise soluble in various solvents commonly used in the manufacture of hydraulic fluids and the like. These properties suggest many potential applications in the industrial field.

The Research and Technical Service Departments of Spencer Kellogg and Sons believe KELCASTOL will prove an asset to industry at this time. Since it is not based on castor oil, KELCASTOL will be freely available and considerably lower in price.

{ Patents on the new product have been applied for }

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BUFFALO 5, N. Y.

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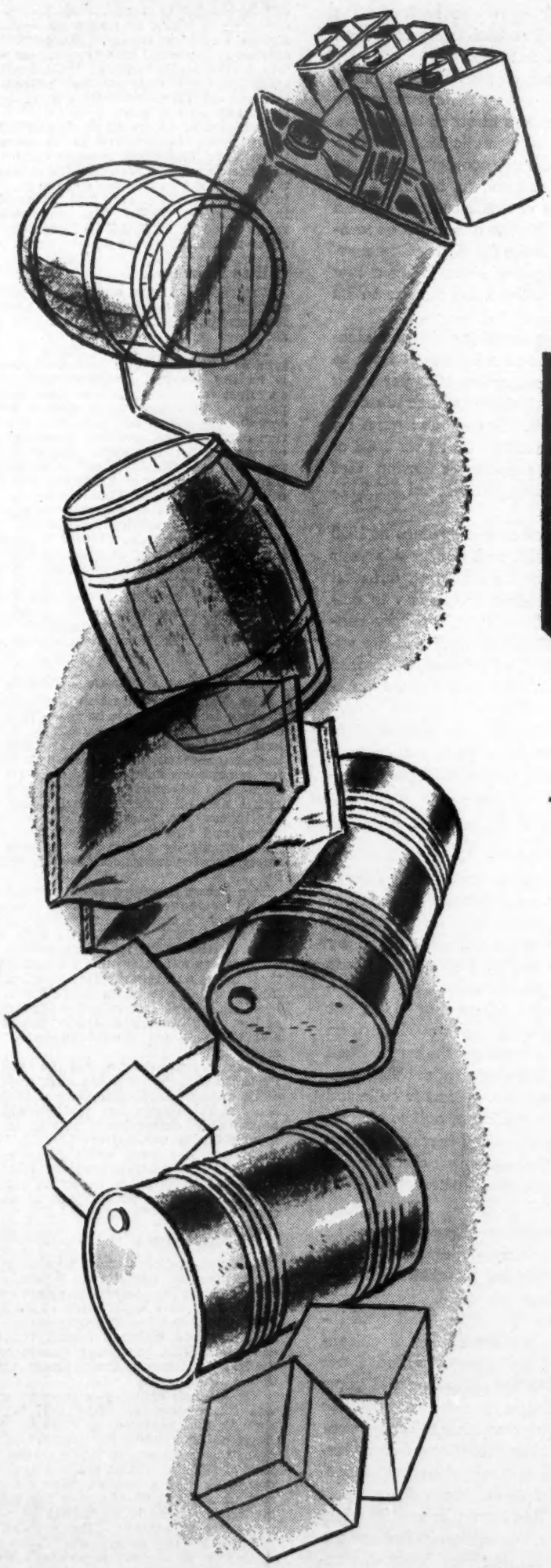

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Volume 160 December 10, 1951 Number 24

Blue Monday or Blank Monday

Those who have not as yet decided what to do about the coming Mondays before Christmas and New Year's day may be interested in the results of a recent check that OPD made among its advertisers who use schedules of thirteen or more insertions per year. Questionnaires were sent to 383 firms and replies, to date, total 206 (53%). The answers show the following:

	Will Be Closed	Closing Noon of Day Before	Closing All Day Before
Christmas Day	100%	23%	30%
New Year's Day	100%	17%	17%

As might be expected, Christmas is the favored day, with 53% of the respondents closing for a half-day or longer on the Christmas Eve, as compared to a New Year's total of 34%.

While no attempt was made at geographical analysis, questions about other holidays in 1951 developed the following replies:

	Closed All Day	Closed Half Day
Lincoln's Birthday	35%	5%
Washington's Birthday	59%	2%
Decoration Day	90%	½%
Fourth of July	98%	—
Labor Day	97%	—
Columbus Day	33%	5%
Election Day	31%	13%
Armistice Day	31%	14%

Two companies were closed all day on Good Friday and two others shut down for a half-day. One lone firm observed V-J day.

Rather than follow the normal business practice of making a survey and then doing nothing with the information, OPD wishes to advise all readers that its office will be closed all day December 24 and in the afternoon on New Year's Eve.

Inflationary Pressures Present

The present period of comparative calm in the economy has given rise to increasing tendency in many quarters to regard the inflationary danger as over. But more likely as not the period of calm may well be the lull before the storm. Guessing the behavior of the economy in a period of international crisis every other week is like predicting the score of a football game. There are various obvious factors that must be taken into consideration, but you are never sure of the result until it is over.

As of right now, government economists agree that the inflationary pressures in our economy are in hand. Prices, wages and costs are fairly evenly in balance. Government revenues are just about level with expenditures. No acute shortages have yet appeared in the civilian economy and in those areas where demand exceeds supply—notably in the metals—price ceilings are holding. People by and large are saving extra money left over after taxes and normal living costs and are not buying things they do not need.

But what must be recognized as storm clouds of inflation are beginning to show over the horizon as the military production program grows in speed and scope. The inflationary factors which the public thought were present in late 1950 are now actually coming into existence through a substantial cutback in the materials available for many categories of much-wanted civilian goods, and through a steady plunge ahead by government into deficit financing to meet the costs of defense. The Economic Stabilization Agency summed up a few of the more potent of these inflationary factors in its recent report:—

Steel for consumer goods—automobiles, homes, electrical appliances, and so on—is now being cut back to about 50 percent of pre-Korean levels. Copper for a wide range of civilian goods is being cut back to about 10 percent of pre-Korean levels. Taxes have gone up enough to bring in revenues during fiscal year 1953 of around $70,000,000,000, but expenditures during that year, mostly for military purposes, will exceed $80,000,000,000.

Military goods which came off assembly lines in 1950 at a total value of $5,000,000,000, and during this year at a value of $17,000,000,000, will be pouring out next year at the rate of $40,000,000,000. Payments to employees ran to $153,000,000,000 in 1950, are now running at the annual rate of $180,000,000,000, and are expected to reach $200,000,000,000 in 1952 and to increase further in 1953. More people will be working and working longer hours.

These are some of the facts of life in a defense economy. And, as the report states, they lend no substance to any theory that inflationary forces will not be increasingly severe in the next two years.

Answer The Call

The 1952 Red Cross fund appeal comes at a time of continuing world-wide crisis that demands great voluntary effort on the part of everyone, since military strength alone cannot solve the problems created by this crisis. Many of us take the millions of Red Cross workers and their humanitarian activities for granted—and few of us realize the many things they do in our name each day; tasks of mercy we would perform gladly if we were at hand or if we knew the need. Each day volunteers in towns and cities throughout the country carry on a staggering program. Blood is collected and made available to the armed forces and to civilian hospitals; able-bodied and hospitalized servicemen and women are assisted in a thousand ways; disaster sufferers receive emergency care and shelter as well as long-term rehabilitation aid.

Through less dramatic programs of service the Red Cross trains nurse's aides, home nurses, and first aiders, all of whom provide a foundation for civil defense—self-help. The Red Cross gives our children an opportunity to serve their community, nation, and world—thus preparing them for the responsibilities of citizenship. In the fields of health and safety the Red Cross stands ready to give us instruction, training, and information. Internationally, it helps to make the facilities and advantages of our country available to other countries and peoples in need. The Red Cross has a far-reaching effect upon the life of every American, especially during these uncertain times. Let's do our part to keep the services of the Red Cross geared to meet the needs of the nation and all its citizens. Answer the call of the Red Cross today so that Red Cross can answer the call of Americans tomorrow.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

plied properly when the seller files Form 100.

Another important matter in connection with filing Form 8 is that the seller no longer has to observe a fifteen-day waiting period before putting the higher ceiling prices into effect. The agency has amended CPR 22 and 30 to eliminate the fifteen-day time lag and sellers now are able to put their new ceilings into effect just as soon as they receive their return postal receipt confirming OPS receipt of their report.

Employment Rate Rising

The Department of Labor looks for progressively tighter labor markets in many of the nation's major centers of production as defense manpower requirements expand. Surveys just completed by the department show that employers are forecasting increased factory hiring by January in a total of 138 areas, despite uncertainties stemming from tightening materials controls and the continued undetermined status of the market for many civilian products.

Employment customarily rises in most areas between September and the year's end, primarily as a result of the sharp expansion in hiring by trades and services for the Christmas season. The optimistic outlook as expressed by employers for factory hiring in the bulk of the reporting areas indicates, however, that scheduled employment increases reflect more than seasonally normal gains.

Last month, according to figures gathered by the Department of Commerce, there were 61,336,000 persons employed in agricultural and nonagricultural industries. While this was 500,000 fewer than in October, it was greater than the number in November, 1950. The unemployed ranks stood at 1,828,000 in November as against 2,240,000 a year ago.

Call to Inventors

Wanted:—A light, durable, corrosion-resistant, hand-operated aerosol sprayer for spraying military quarters with insecticide.

The need by the armed forces for this type of equipment was publicized recently by the National Inventors Council in an effort to get inventors to work on the problem. The problem is one of many compiled by the council with the cooperation of the armed services. Technical requirements for the spray are available from the council, which can be contacted through the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce.

The council is a voluntary group of distinguished scientists, inventors and industrialists with Dr. Charles F. Kettering, former head of research at General Motors Corporation, as chairman. It was established prior to World War II and serves as a "clearing house" for inventions and ideas which will assist the armed services in solving technical problems which affect national defense and welfare.

NPA Cracking Down on Violation

The National Production Authority is starting to crack down hard on violators of its materials restrictions orders. In the past week or so, one of the country's largest manufacturers of aluminum siding for housing has been handed a six-months suspension of controlled materials allotments and all priorities and allocations assistances for violating the aluminum order, and two tire manufacturers have been practically put out of business for thirty days for excess consumption of rubber.

The heavy penalties being meeted out are in keeping with the views expressed recently by Administrator Manly Fleischmann that NPA restriction orders have been on the books now long enough for the industry to be thoroughly familiar with their terms and intent. He feels that violations which are taking place today, unless it is a clear case of misunderstanding of the regulations, are largely deliberate, and the violators should be dealt with accordingly.

There is also evidence that the Office of Price Stabilization is going after violators of its orders. OPS Enforcement Director Edward P. Morgan has just launched a nation-wide enforcement survey in the service trades covered by CPR 34. This regulation has been effective since last May and Mr. Morgan does not feel that ignorance of its existence or its requirements can longer be accepted as an excuse.

DMA Now DMEA

The Defense Minerals Administration has changed it's name to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration so as to be a little more descriptive of its functions since the mineral programming, procurement and claimant agency functions of the old DMA have been transferred to the Defense Minerals Procurement Agency under Jess Larsen.

The mineral exploration program which was inaugurated by DMA will be continued and expanded by DMEA. From April 6, 1951, when the exploration program was initiated, up to November 19, a total of 208 exploration projects have been approved. These projects have estimated cost of $11,014,000 of which the government has agreed to contribute $6,561,000 or nearly 60 percent. The amount contributed by the government varies from 50 to 75 to 90 percent, depending upon the commodity sought.

Commodities for which the government will contribute 50 percent toward the cost of exploring are bauxite, chromium, copper, fluorspar, halloysite (strategic grade), iron ore, lead, molybdenum, sulphur and zinc. Those on the 75 percent government participation list or antimony, manganese, mercury and tungsten. Those on the 90 percent list are asbestos (spinning grade), beryl, cobalt, columbium-gantalum, corundum, cryolite, industrial diamonds, kyanite (strategic), mica (strategic) monazite and rare earth ores, nickel, platinum group metals, quartz crystals (piezo-electric), talc (steatite), tin and uranium.

Heavy Chemicals

Sodium silicofluoride is now commanding full ceiling prices. Producers who were below have come up to the ceiling level. This chemical is a byproduct in the acidulation of phosphate rock, a process in the manufacture of superphosphate. The price reached its lowest point in the pre-Korean period but had started to recover in the freeze program under GCPR. However, GCPR prices failed to reflect the full impact of the new demand for the chemical for water fluoridation purposes. Manganese sulphate is priced higher covering the increased cost of production. Sodium antimoniate and other antimony salts classified as heavy chemicals have not advanced and in producing quarters it was stated that no upward revision of prices will be made at this time regardless of the higher market recently established for the metal.

Buying interest in heavy chemicals has continued down and demand is not expected to improve with the holiday season approaching and the inventory period close at hand. Increasing stocks of soda ash have forced some producers to cutback production and there has been a moderate cut in the lime-soda process of caustic soda but the chlorine shortage has kept electrolytic caustic output at capacity. Copper sulphate continues definitely short with the largest producer still refusing to take on new business. An important producer of sodium sulphydrate solution has withdrawn prices from the market. Ammonium befluoride is in exceedingly short supply with the only producer about three months behind on shipments. Supplies of glacial acetic acid have increased with tanks available for prompt delivery. The allocation order for sulphur, sulphuric acid and carbon bisulphide is expected to be announced shortly.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 100.8 percent for the week ending December 1, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.7R in the preceding week and 97.1 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammonia Liquor—Production in October, 1951, was placed at 4,283,447 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. September output was 4,091,126 pounds and in October last year 4,136,100 pounds were produced. Sales in October totaled 3,404,854 pounds, compared with 3,218,776 in the preceding month and 3,935,600 pounds in October, 1950. Stocks on October 31 were 2,062,996 pounds, against 1,914,482 on September 30 and 1,087,000 pounds at the close of October a year ago.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Cracker bakeries have continued to purchase this material for immediate shipment. Producers' stocks are meeting requirements without difficulty.

Ammonium Bifluoride—Definitely scarce at the present time with the only producer several weeks behind on shipments. The price is unchanged at 18¾c. to 19¾c. per pound delivered East of the Mississippi river.

Antimony Salts—Prices for sulphide and trichloride have not been advanced and according to some of the producers, no upward revision will be made at this time regardless of the higher prices recently established for the metal.

Calcium Phosphate—Dibasic feed grade is moving on the basis of $92.50 per ton in bags with a range up to $95 f.o.b. the works depending upon quantity and seller. The bulk price is about $3 per ton below the above figures.

Carbon Bisulphide—Supply situation remained definitely tight. September production was lower at 40,783,353 pounds, compared with 41,807,243 in the preceding month.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Consuming requirements are only being partially satisfied owing to the present scarcity of stocks for civilian use. September production was placed at 18,002,871 pounds, compared with 16,576,067 in August.

Chlorine—Consumers are not finding any improvement in supply conditions. Available stocks remain exceedingly short and prospects do not appear encouraging for any nearby easement. According to some authorities, new production expected to materialize at intervals in 1952 will be readily absorbed owing to the expanded demand for this chemical.

Cobalt Salts—Production of hydrate in September was placed at 2,520 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. Shipments were 16,771 pounds and stocks on September 30 amounted to 1,520 pounds. Sulphate output in September was 31,910 pounds, shipments 39,720 and stocks at the close of the month 44,273 pounds.

Copper Chloride—Shipments are moving out on time and the market is about in balance. Producers name 34½c. for anhydrous and 22¾c. per pound for crystals f.o.b. the works.

Copper Hydrate—Moving on the basis of 36c. per pound in carlots and 36½c. in l.c.l. freight allowed East of the Mississippi river. Stocks not excessive but meeting current requirements.

Copper Sulphate—No improvement in market conditions last week. The supply situation remained exceedingly tight with demand active. Withdrawals for agriculture by the South continued steady and it was stated a sizable quantity could be sold in the eastern and northern areas to place in storage if stocks were available. No easement in the industrial demand could be noted and the export inquiry was as broad as ever.

Production of copper sulphate rose 14 percent to 9,240 tons in October and except for May was at the highest monthly rate of the year, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments were 14 percent less than in August at 7,020 tons, and the lowest since same month in 1949. Actual monthly data are not available prior to 1951. Stocks rose 66 percent to 5,576 tons, and were sufficient for almost a month's requirements at the October rate of shipments. Exports of 4,214 tons in September were the largest in many months including 1,050 tons to Panama, 735 to Honduras, and 650 tons to Costa Rica.

Fluorspar—Production of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in the third quarter was 92,100 tons or 1 percent more than in the preceding quarter but it was 27 percent less than the rate of consumption in steel plants in the third quarter. Production of acid-grade fluorspar in the third quarter was 33,221 tons, 16 percent more than in the preceding quarter but it was 16 percent less than the rate of consumption in hydrofluoric-acid plants. Stocks of fluorspar at consumers' plants (154,962 tons) on September 30 were 4 percent more than on June 30, but stocks at mines (15,745 tons) were 24 percent smaller, including 12,103 tons of metalurgical, 1,257 tons of cremic and 2,385 tons of acid grade.

Acid grade fluorspar flotation concentrates in bulk is selling at $60 per ton carlots, works.

Manganese Sulphate—Priced higher to cover increased producing costs. The 65 percent grade is now held at $75.50 per net ton for carlots and $82.50 for less. The 75 percent grade is priced at $87.50 per net ton in carlots and at $94.50 in less, all in 100 pound bags. These prices are delivered rail stations to all points in the southeastern territory or trunk line territory, central freight association territory or trunk line territory to which points through commodity rates on fertilizer carloads apply from Atlanta, Georgia. To all other points additional freight will be charged.

Potash, Caustic—Soap, dye, chemical and other consuming industries are not finding the replenishment of supplies a problem at the present time. Demand is not urgent and producers are in a position to make prompt shipments of the various forms.

Potassium Carbonate—Producers have

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Manganese sulphate, 65 percent, $5.50 per ton.
75 percent, $6.50 per ton.
Sodium silicofluoride, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 8, 1950
248.2	248.2	247.3	223.4	242.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 8, 1950
125.9	125.9	125.9	121.9	125.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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stocks to cover consumer requirements promptly. The glass specialty plants are taking stocks but not to the same extent as noted early in the year. There was no unusual movement for textile printing or processing or to the chemical trade.

Potassium Chlorate—Demand of a rather spotty character featured this market. Contract withdrawals continued fair but demand for additional quantities was not unusually active. Producers are taking on orders for prompt shipment. Perchlorate was also available for prompt delivery.

Soda Ash—Demand from the major consuming industries has not improved to any appreciable extent and producers' stocks have increased. In some quarters it was stated that output has been cutback in an effort to prevent further accumulation of stocks. Producers did not appear as choosey about accepting contracts as previously noted. The difficulty seems to be that the textile, glass and other consuming industries desire to be covered by contracts but they do not want to take deliveries at this time. Spot shipments were readily obtainable from first hands.

Soda, Caustic—All forms of caustic were in good supply last week. Some producers have cutback output of lime-soda caustic but they can't cutback electrolytic on account of chlorine. Demand was far from the pressure type that prevailed a few months ago and there appeared to be more production, particularly of liquid, than could be readily absorbed.

Sodium Chlorate—Producers remained in a position to offer prompt shipments. Most of the current demand is for industrial uses, agricultural inquiry is expected to increase shortly after the turn of the year.

Sodium Nitrite—Stocks continued fully sufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand. Producers now have inventories and are in a position to take on spot business.

Sodium Silicofluoride — Suppliers have advanced prices to the ceiling level. The market is quoted at 7c. per pound in bags carlots and at 7.4c. in barrels. Smaller quantities are priced at 7½c. in bags and 7.9c. in barrels. All prices are f.o.b. the works. Drums of approximately 125 pounds command 8.4c. per pound in carlots and 8.9c. in less f.o.b. the plant.

Sodium Sulphydrate—One of the important producers has withdrawn prices on liquid in tankcars. Others are naming $100 per ton at the works.

Acids

Acetic—No unusual activity in glacial at present. Demand has eased to some extent, allowing the restoration of a fair degree of balance. Prompt shipments were available in tankcars last week at prices ranging from $9 to $11.50 per 100 pounds, works, depending upon the producer.

Formic—Supply conditions have shown improvement but the scarcity of containers has seriously affected the movement of material from works. Demand was not of the pressure type. September production was 916,171 pounds, against 1,083,803 in August.

Hydrofluoric—Demand has continued to exceed the current supply by a wide margin and stocks are necessarily tight and will likely remain so. NPA states that estimated requirements of anhydrous (100 percent) hydrofluoric acid for 1952 amount to 105,000,000 pounds whereas production is not expected to exceed 95,000,000 pounds. Consumption of this acid during 1950 amounted to 73,000,000 pounds. Requirements for 1951 are estimated at 88,000,000 pounds.

Muriatic—First hand inventories have continued to keep the supply situation comfortable. Stocks are readily available for immediate shipment.

Nitric—Stocks remained fairly free for prompt shipment. Consuming demand was not of an urgent character and requirements have been satisfied without difficulty.

Oxalic—Market steady under a rather irregular buying movement. Production has caught up with demand and spot material could be purchased at current prices. September production was 2,105,313 pounds, against 1,581,177 in August.

Sulphuric—Tight market supply position has given no indication of easement. Maintenance of heavy demand from the major consuming industries is keeping production constantly under pressure, while output is regulated by the amount of sulphur made available.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—Domestic mine production decreased nearly 34 percent in September to 224 tons, as compared with August, and was 24 tons less than the monthly

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average for the second quarter, according to the Bureau of Mines. Smelter production increased 34 percent, to 1,246 tons, as compared with August, and was 338 tons above the second quarter monthly average. Industrial consumption decreased 20 percent in September, amounting to 1,190 short tons. Stocks held by producers and smelters on September 30 remained virtually unchanged and amounted to 2,625 short tons. Stocks held by industrial consumers and dealers amounted to 4,377 short tons, a decrease of 157 tons reported on hand September 1. Imports increased substantially in September, as compared with August, amounting to 1,332 short tons, an increase of 44 percent.

Cadmium—Production of primary and secondary metallic cadmium in September was placed at 497,667 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. August output was 638,050 pounds, and a monthly average of 710,503 pounds for the first six months of 1951. Stocks of metal held by metal producers on September 30th, totaled 781,195 pounds compared with ending stocks of 752,862 pounds in August. Compound producers' stocks of metal decreased from 289,279 pounds at the end of August to 237,983 pounds on September 30th. There were no imports of metallic cadmium in September, or virtually the same condition as in the previous five months. Imports of cadmium contained in flue dust totaled 167,430 pounds, about 100,000 pounds more than the quantity imported during August. Exports of metal amounted to 27,834 pounds, approximately the same as the previous month's total.

Copper—Supply conditions continue exceedingly tight with no suggestion of nearby easement. According to NPA, the government is doing everything possible to insure the flow of copper from foreign supply sources into the United States. It was stated, however, that there is a worldwide shortage of the metal at the present time.

Manganese — Shipments of manganese ore containing 35 percent or more Mn from United States Mines increased slightly in July over June, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production of 9,500 short tons was reported from Arkansas, California, Montana, Nevada, and Oregon. A total of 184,786 short tons of manganiferous iron ore and ferruginous manganese ore was shipped from Montana, Minnesota, and New Mexico, of which 96 percent was shipped from Minnesota, as compared with a total of 124,168 in June.

Imports of ore containing 35 percent or more manganese dropped 53 percent from June to 90,325 short tons. Arrivals from the Union of South Africa were at approximately one-fourth of those in June, accounting for a large part of the loss. Of the total tonnage received 24 percent originated in the Union of South Africa, 22 percent in India, 19 percent in Cuba, 14 percent in the Gold Coast, 10 percent in Mexico, 5 percent in Angola and the remaining 6 percent in Greece, the Philippines, French Morocco, and Chile. Imports of ferromanganese fell 16 percent from the year's high established in June to 27,100 short tons of ore-equivalent. Total supplies of ore and ore-equivalent of ferromanganese amounted to 126,925 tons, while exports totaled 1,116, leaving a net supply of 125,809 short tons for the month.

Nickel—Stocks at consuming plants on September 30 amounted to 6,204,007 pounds and there were 206,700 pounds in transit according to the Bureau of Mines.

Supplies of nickel for consumer durables are likely to get tighter according to NPA. New legal restrictions for use in plating are under consideration but no details were given on the proposed new prohibitions. It was stated that tighter curbs in use of the critical alloying material would be necessary because of expanded military requirements for heat and corrosion-restraint steel used in jet engines and other military equipment. Although supplies of nickel are increasing, other considerations may contradict the most optimistic forecasts. While Canadian nickel production has expanded ahead of schedule, the U. S. share of this output will decline from its present level of 70% to 65% as a result of a world allocation agreement reached through the International Materials Conference, it was said.

Quicksilver—Market holding at $215 per flask for 100 flask lots with smaller lots priced all the way up to $221, the latter price for single flasks. Demand continued slow with the undertone a bit easy. Reports were current in the trade that the government had purchased 12,000 flasks at around $195 f.o.b. Italy.

San Francisco.—Market activity remained quiet again past week with stocks limited. Metal quoted $217 per flask.

Consumption in the third quarter of 1951 fell 37 percent below the April-June quarter to 8,400 flasks and to less than half of the all-time peak established in the first quarter of the year, according to the Bureau of Mines. Meanwhile, production continued to rise slowly, and there were indications that further gains were in prospect for the fourth quarter. Imports were 47 percent higher than in the second quarter at 11.867 flasks and only 7 percent less than in January-March, continuing at a relatively high rate in relation to most earlier periods. A large quantity of mercury recieved during the quarter and on hand September 30, was for a new chlorine installation at McIntosh, Alabama. Inventories at the end of September already were above normal because of the accumulation of metal for the new large chlorine plant at Saltville, Virginia, expected to open soon.

Selenium—Market position exceedingly tight under a heavy demand that is keeping production under steady pressure. It was stated that sizable quantities are being routed for government use and a lot is finding its way into the oil industry and for radar equipment and plating.

Tin—Administrator of the RFC has intimated that the government may dip into its stockpile if foreign producers of the metal continue to hold out for unreasonable prices. It was stated that by paying unfair and uneconomic prices for critical

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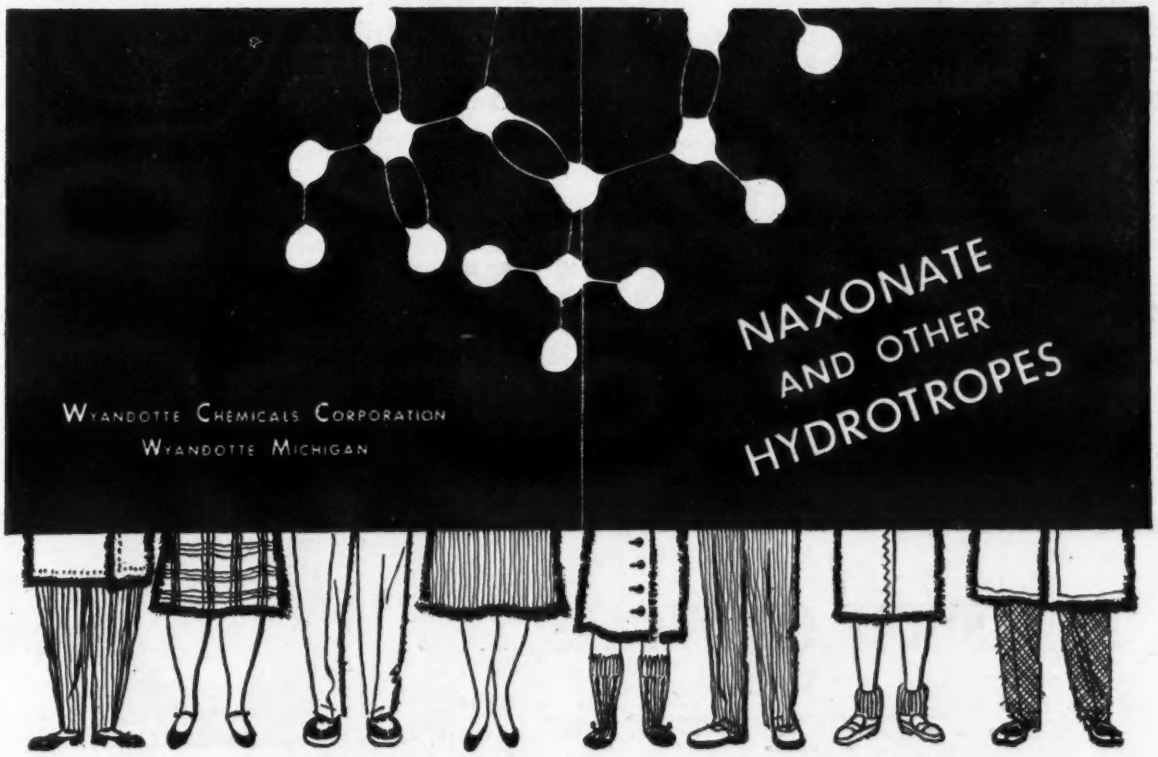

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materials this nation would be giving foreign governments a key to the U. S. Treasury. The agency is ready to pay a fair tin price for any length of time. Until such a price is offered, it was said, the government is prepared to make present supplies last. It was also stated the current tin stockpile is in much better shape than it is on most metals.

Tungsten—Members of the International Materials Conference Committee on Tungsten and Molybdenum were reported to have agreed to submit to their governments for ratification, a four-year agreement on world tungsten production and prices.

Zinc—Consumption of slab zinc in the United States during July declined 8 percent to 70,949 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. All industry groups contributed to this loss but brass mills and ingot makers reported the largest decrease of 22 percent, followed by declines of 14 and 7 percent at rolling mills and galvanizers, respectively.

Stocks of slab zinc at domestic smelters dropped 28 percent to 11,400 tons. Consumers' inventories of slab zinc, however, were 58,615 tons on July 31 compared with 50,567 tons on hand at the end of June. Stocks of zinc dust at producers' plants were 697 tons or 6 percent below month-end inventories in June. Zinc dust output declined 9 percent but was virtually equal to the average output of the first seven months of 1951. Smelter production of slab zinc was 78,955 tons compared with 77,679 tons in June.

North Jersey AIC Hears Talk on Electroluminescence

Dr. Keith H. Butler of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., discussed "Electroluminescene" at a meeting of the North Jersey section of the American Institute of Chemists, held December 3 at the Military Park hotel, Newark, N. J.

Dr. Butler demonstrated the wide range of colors obtainable with phosphors and pointed out that the new calcium halophosphates, which do not require beryllium, have been in use for about two years and are more efficient than older types. He also demonstrated the new "panelescent lamp" which produces uniform illumination over a surface and may be considered an area source of light.

Monsanto's 'Sulfasan R' Available Commercially

"Sulfasan R," an organic sulphur-containing compound to replace elemental sulphur in natural and synthetic rubber furnace black stocks, is available in commercial quantities from Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The compound, 4,4'-dithiodimorpholine, was developed by Monsanto's rubber chemicals department to reduce scorch or prevulcanizing which occurs in high modulus and high abrasion furnace black stocks when free sulphur is used as a vulcanizing agent. "Sulfasan R" is said to delay the scorch time over free sulphur two- to three-fold at processing temperatures of 135 degrees Centigrade. Yet it is claimed to give equally high modulus and tensile values at vulcanizing temperatures of 145 degrees Centigrade and also to impart improved aging characteristics to rubber stocks containing furnace blacks.

Solvay Process Advances C. P. Hackett, I. H. Munro

D. O. Yeoman, director of development, the Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y., has announced the creation of a new technical post in the alkali section of the company, and two executive appointments.

C. P. Hackett, formerly chief engineer, has been advanced to the new post of assistant director of development. I. H. Munro, formerly assistant chief engineer, succeeds Mr. Hackett as chief engineer. In Solvay's alkali section, the development head directs both engineering and research activities for all of the company's alkali manufacturing plants.

Trade Briefs

Carnegie Institute of Technology will award between twenty and forty fellowships to secondary school science teachers who will participate in a special six weeks' summer program at the school.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named Polymer Southern, Inc., Greenville, S. C., as distributors for the southeastern states of "Good-rite TS-20," a new processing size for nylon.

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UK Sulphuric Acid Output Reported for Third Quarter

Sulphuric acid production and consumption in the United Kingdom during the quarter ended September 30 have been issued by the National Sulphuric Acid Association. The production figures include output at British government plants which are producing acid for trade purposes. Production of sulphuric acid and oleum in terms of tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4 for the third quarter are as follows:—

	Chamber only	Contact only	Chamber and contact
Stocks, July 1	28,625	36,340	64,965
Production	150,599	252,067	402,666
Receipts	23,120	21,204	*44,324
Oleum feed	.....	1,280	1,280
Adjustments	—141	+34	—107
Use	83,204	119,322	202,526
Dispatches	86,152	153,409	239,561
Stocks, Sept. 30	32,847	38,194	71,041
Total capacity represented	199,870	314,730	514,600
Percentage production	75.3	80.1	78.2

* Includes 7,481 tons of imported acid.

Raw materials in tons employed by the sulphuric acid industry in the United Kingdom during the third quarter are as follows:—

	Stocks July 1	Receipts	Use	Stocks Sept. 30
Pyrites	71,900	68,165	51,328	91,077
Spent oxide	216,745	78,662	58,771	230,972
Sulphur and H_2S	78,471	64,296	68,044	74,651
Zinc concentrates	25,327	53,678	33,901	44,423
Anhydrite	275	47,781	48,056	.....

Consumption of sulphuric acid and oleum in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4 in the United Kingdom during July 1-September 30 follows:—

Accumulators	2,033
Agricultural purposes	6,788
Bichromate and chromic acid	3,655
Bromine	4,169
Clays (fuller's earth, etc.)	2,338
Copper pickling	413
Dealers	3,855
Drugs and fine chemicals	3,249
Dyestuffs and intermediates	21,260
Explosives	4,386
Export	575
Glue, gelatine and size	123
Hydrochloric acid	14,610
Hydrofluoric acid	2,358
Iron pickling (including tinplate)	19,462
Leather	1,133
Metal extraction	477
Oil refining and petroleum products	17,750
Oils (vegetable)	2,042
Paint and lithopone	34,564
Paper, etc	936
Phosphates (industrial)	669
Plastics, not otherwise classified	6,569
Rayon and transparent paper	57,471
Sewage	2,608
Soap and glycerine	3,864
Sugar refining	131
Sulphate of ammonia	63,270
Sulphates of copper, nickel, etc	4,311
Sulphate of magnesium	1,266
Superphosphates	85,824
Tar and benzol	4,249
Textile uses	4,697
Unclassified	40,128
Total	*421,733

* Includes 20,558 tons of imported acid.

MCA Publishes Acetic Acid, Air Pollution Abatement Data

The Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., has issued two new publications. One is safety data sheet SD-41, which contains information on the safe handling and use of acetic acid. The other is the "Dust and Mist Collection" chapter of the "Air Pollution Abatement Manual," which is being published chapter by chapter.

The acetic acid publication discusses problems in the use of the material and gives safety rules and precautions for all situations arising from the handling of this widely-used reagent. It also discusses the preferred materials for containers and tankcars used in the storage and transport of acetic acid. It suggests typical warning labels for containers and gives complete information on essential emergency equipment.

The dust collection material points out that the type and size of equipment needed depends on many technical factors, such as the shape of the particles to be trapped, their average size, their concentration per cubic foot, the rate at which they settle and their tendency to "flocculate" or stick together. Specific data on these and other problems are included. Details are given as to the types of equipment best able to handle each kind of dust or mist, and the cost of each.

Both publications may be obtained by writing the association at 246 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C. The acetic acid publication costs 35 cents a copy and the dust and mist material 60 cents a copy.

Stauffer Opens New Lab

Stauffer Chemical Company has announced the completion of a new laboratory adjacent to its plant at Chauncey, N. Y., where additional facilities for pilot plant work are maintained. Dr. J. T. Washour will be in charge of the laboratory. The new facility has sixteen laboratory rooms and offices. Construction was started in July, 1950, and all facilities, including parking area and landscaping, were recently completed.

Arvey Corp. Lets Contract For Memphis Chlorine Unit

The Arvey Corporation, Chicago, has awarded engineering and construction contracts to the H. K. Ferguson Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for an expansion program that will double the output of its chlorine and caustic soda plant in Memphis, Tenn. Cost will be about $2,000,000. The expanded chlorine and caustic production will be used by the Velsicol Corporation in the manufacture of its new insecticide, "Heptachlor."

Goodrich Offers Nylon Size Bulletin

A four-page service bulletin on the new and improved processing size for nylon has been published by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio, which developed the product. Copies are available upon request. The new chemical is used for single end sizing and warp slashing.

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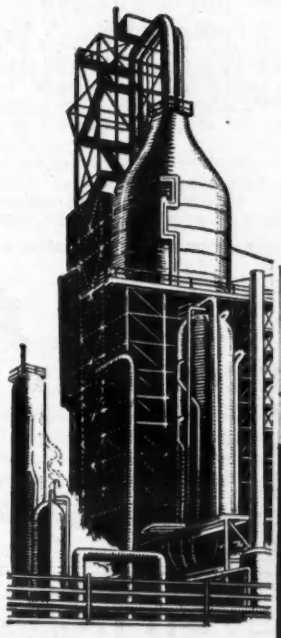

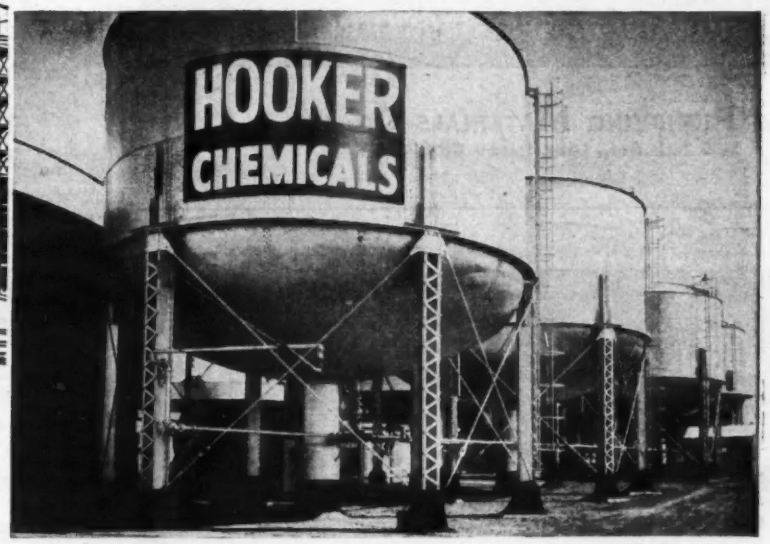

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Hewson, 34 Years with Ind. Standard, to Retire Dec. 31

After more than thirty-four years' service with Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, the last twelve as manager of the purchasing department and chief purchasing officer, James F. Hewson will retire on annuity December 31. He will be succeeded by Donald A. Monro, chief engineer of the manufacturing department, who will serve under Harry F. Glair, the new director of purchases.

Mr. Hewson began working for Indiana Standard in 1917 in the estimating branch of the engineering department at the company's Whiting, Ind., refinery. Later he was transferred to the purchasing department of the general office at Chicago. In 1923 he became purchasing agent and in 1939 he was made manager of the purchasing department.

Mr. Monro joined Standard Oil in 1923 as a draftsman and engineer at its Whiting refinery. He became chief engineer at Whiting in 1937 and six years later was transferred to the general office at Chicago. In 1945 Mr. Monro was advanced to chief engineer of the manufacturing department.

Monsanto Appoints Roen To Development Position

The appointment of Charles B. Roen as a development chemical engineer in Monsanto Chemical Company's general development department has been announced. Mr. Roen has been a project engineer in the company's general engineering department. In his new position, which he assumed December 1, he will be concerned with the evaluation of major development contacts in their early phases.

Mr. Roen was employed by the Shell Chemical Company as a technologist from 1941 to 1946, before joining Monsanto as a chemical engineer in the general development department. A year later he was transferred with the process section to the General Engineering Department. In May, this year, he was promoted to project engineer.

Trade Briefs

United States Steel Corporation has issued a new edition of "The Making, Shaping and Treating of Steel."

Hercules Powder Company's paper makers chemical department has mailed to the paper industry a folder containing a sample of map paper, designed to illustrate one of the end-uses of the company's "Kymene" wet-strength resins.

Robert A. O'Brien, research manager for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, has been named assistant to the chairman of the mechanism and propulsion department at Armour Research Foundation.

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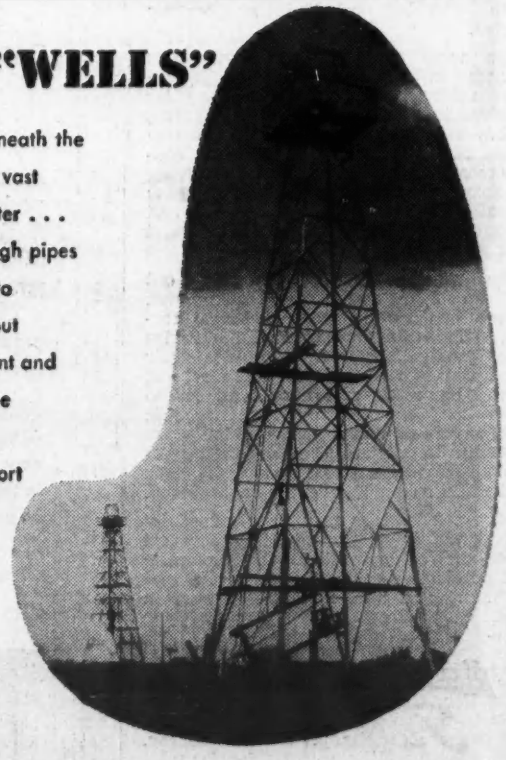

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Agricultural Chemicals Seen In Sufficient Supply for '52

The current supply situation indicates that agricultural chemicals will be available in sufficient quantity to protect the nation's crops in 1952, Paul Mayfield, assistant general manager of Hercules Powder Company's naval stores department, told delegates to the Cotton Insect Control Conference, held last week in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Mayfield is vice-president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

"Don't get the idea that farmers will be able to get all the pesticides they might want to use," Mr. Mayfield warned his audience. There will not be as wide a choice of products as might be desired, he said, but with the use of alternates again, the situation is encouraging for crop protection. Mr. Mayfield estimated the 1952 requirements for chlorinated insecticides at 345,000,000 pounds. Of this total, an estimated 265,000,000 pounds would be needed for domestic use; 80,000,000 pounds for export.

Warns Against Complacency

He also warned delegates of the danger of complacency. He said that the pesticides industry is concerned over an apparent overconfidence among dealers and growers that pesticides will be available in more than adequate supply in 1952. "If users wait to order agricultural chemicals until needed, there will be an inequitable distribution with many acres untreated. The industry has the capacity to produce and distribute the necessary amounts, if given sufficient 'lead time' for manufacture and distribution. That puts it up to agricultural leaders to encourage early buying of pesticides. It worked last year and it will work again.

"We recognize that the pesticides industry must compete with other important industries for basic chemicals and metals. The current rate of military production requires greater quantities of scarce materials than previously. Since there are not enough of several basic chemicals to go around, the pesticides industry will necessarily have to accept its share of responsibility in doing the most with the supply made available," Mr. Mayfield said.

Production Gains Cited

He stated that in the past ten years the production of agricultural chemicals has more than doubled. "But more important than this increase," he said, "are the results of the educational programs of the Department of Agriculture, state extension services, agricultural experiment stations, agricultural colleges, and other agencies such as the National Cotton Council, that have enabled the grower to use insecticides more effectively."

In speaking of insecticide research, Mr. Mayfield told listeners that the industry spent an estimated $8,000,000 annually on research projects. Twenty companies spend a total of nearly $4,000,000 of this amount each year.

Columbia Cellulose Adding To Its Prince Rupert Plant

A contract has been let for the installation of new equipment and machinery that will increase the capacity of the plant of Columbia Cellulose Company, Ltd., near Prince Rupert, B. C., an affiliate of Celanese Corporation of America, from 200 to 300 tons daily. Dominion Construction Co., Ltd., is the contractor. Erection of a new water treatment building has been started. This will be followed by the installation of water treatment equipment; a twenty-five tons capacity digester and additional pumps, washers and other machinery. At present the mill has five digesters in operation.

Wanamaker in Orinoco Mining Post

William W. Wanamaker, retired U. S. Army Brigadier General, has been appointed chief engineer of the Orinoco Mining Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Wanamaker will divide his time between the iron ore concessions of Orinoco Mining in eastern Venezuela and the New York office of the company.

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Obituaries

Solomon Peiser

Solomon Peiser, chairman of the board, president and a director of Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., died December 3 in that city. He was eighty years of age.

Mr. Peiser was for more than sixty years an executive in the heavy chemical manufacturing industry, formerly had been head of several companies that were merged to form Consolidated Chemical. The company at present has thirteen plants in California, Massachusetts, Texas, Arkansas and South America.

John F. Segelcke

John F. Segelcke, sales manager of the organic acids and plasticizers department of American Cyanamid Company's industrial chemicals division, New York, died December 1 at his home in Teaneck, N. J. He was forty-eight.

Mr. Segelcke joined Cyanamid in 1921. He was a member of the phthalic and maleic anhydride industry advisory committee of the National Production Authority and a member of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

L. Leigh Willard

L. Leigh Willard, former president of Semet-Solvay Company and Interlake Iron Corporation, died December 5 in New York. He was seventy-one years old.

Mr. Willard resigned as president of Semet-Solvay in 1941 and became head of Interlake Iron, a position he held until his retirement several years ago. He was a director of the Allis-Chalmers Corporation, Carwin Corporation, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Daystrom Corporation and Interlake Iron. He also served at one time as president of the American Coke and Chemical Institute.

William F. Barshfield, general manager of the Harbor Refining Company, Los Angeles, Calif., for the past six years, died November 21 in that city. He was sixty-two. Mr. Barshfield was previously associated with the Sunset Oil Company for many years.

Gale H. Carter, a director and former vice-president of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, died December 5 in that city. He was seventy-six years of age. Mr. Carter joined the Grace organization in 1897, became president of the Grace Line in 1921, and, the following year, was elected a director and vice-president of the parent company, W. R. Grace & Co.

Frederick A. Cornelius, for twenty-eight years an employee of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, until his recent retirement, died December 5. He was seventy-one years of age. Mr. Cornelius spent a lifetime in the botanical drug business. He began his career with Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, where he handled the purchase and sale of botanicals. He then shifted to P. E. Anderson & Co., of which he was sales manager when the Anderson company was purchased by Penick.

David S. Kilgour, secretary of the Western Oil & Gas Association, died November 24 in Los Angeles, Calif. He was sixty. Mr. Kilgour joined the association in 1925, and, at one time, served as president of the Petroleum Accountants Society of Los Angeles.

F. O. Kolberg, head of the South Mississippi Manufacturing & Engineering Company, Poplarville, Miss., died November 18. Mr. Kolberg was a pioneer in the development of equipment for the application of anhydrous ammonia to tung orchards.

Benjamin F. Tillson, formerly head of the mining department and assistant superintendent of the New Jersey Zinc Company at Franklin, N. J., died December 4 at Montclair, N. J. He was sixty-seven. A noted mining and engineering authority, Mr. Tillson was chairman of the advisory board of the Bureau of Mines, and was active in the formation of the National Safety Council and its mining section.

Martin B. Wiley, division credit manager of the credit and collection department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in Philadelphia, died December 4 in that city. He was fifty-seven. Mr. Wiley had been with duPont's credit department since 1918.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Stronger potato starch market, which was advanced fractionally as a result of the higher cost of cull potatoes, was the feature of the market last week. Higher prices for this material improved the tone of other sizing materials, as consumers sought to cover requirements in competing items. Papermakers showed more interest in tapioca flour and booked contracts for moderate sized lots. Corn dextrin and starch remained firm with the grain, despite a slackening demand for prompt delivery.

Buying interest in tanning materials continued practically at a standstill. Shipments of South American mangrove were easier and off about $7 per ton, due to lack of trading of late. African bark continued quiet and nominal. Myrobalans also were lower. Offers for shipment were reduced $5 per ton, without attracting business.

Tanners and contractors were authorized to buy as many cattlehides and kips and 20 percent more calfskins in December as they did during the base period (an average month in 1950), by the National Production Authority. NPA officials explained that ample supplies make it possible to allocate cattlehides and kips at the rate of 100 percent for the fourth consecutive month. Calfskin allocations, which also were at 100 percent in September, October and November, are increased to 120 percent for December. This action arises from an accumulation in the "Country" grades, owing to selective purchasing in previous months. December allocations follow:—1,985,600 cattlehides, representing 100 percent of a month's total use base period processing by individual tanners and contractors who applied for allocations. 983,600 calfskins, or 120 percent, 267,600 kips or 100 percent. November allocations were:—1,972,000 cattlehides, 813,800 calfskins and 269,700 kips.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potato starch, Maine, ¾c. per lb.
Idaho, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Mangrove bark, So. Am., $7 per ton.
Myrobalans, J1's, $5 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 8, 1950
327.3	327.3	320.3	225.1	254.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Conditions remained steady. Consuming inquiry was fairly active for early 1952 requirements. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Bichromates—Withdrawals against contracts moved in good volume. While supply situation was improved, producers were not in a position to offer freely. Market remained firm at prevailing quotations.

Sodium Acetate—Trading was restricted to actual requirements. Quotations were without change and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Business was moderate for domestic delivery. Market remained unchanged and steady. Export inquiry has slackened.

Zinc Hydrosulphite—Market was firm, reflecting the high cost of the basic metal. Demand was spotty.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Supplies were limited owing to cut in production. Demand continued active, exceeding available supplies. Albumin and dried soluble blood were quotably unchanged and strong.

Corn Dextrin—Deliveries against contracts were in good request, while new business was slow. Prices were without change and steady for all grades.

Corn Starch—Consuming demand was limited to withdrawals against current orders. New business has slackened, which is usual at this season. Quotations were unchanged and firm. Visible corn supply increased 2,079,000 bushels to 41,880,000 bushels for the week ended December 1, compared with 48,219,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Department of Agriculture has announced there will be no marketing quotas or acreage allotments on the 1952 corn crop. The department stated the supply is below the quantity which would require marketing quotas under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Department of Agriculture raised the corn crop goal for 1952 to 3,375,000,000 bushels, compared with the 1951 production of 3,088,000,000 bushels.

Egg Albumen—Firmer market brought out improved inquiry, though business was spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were steady. Flake ranged from $2.10 to $2.12 per pound and powdered, $2.14 to $2.16 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was in limited supply and quoted at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, as to quantity. Liquid egg production during October totaled 4,305,000 pounds compared with 9,910,000 pounds during October last year and the 1945-49 average of 8,214,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Liquid egg used for drying and freezing were much smaller than during October last year. Dried egg production during October amounted to 370,000 pounds compared with 1,984,000 pounds in October last year and the average of 1,398,000 pounds. Production consisted of 10,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 308,000 pounds of dried albumen and 52,000 pounds of dried yolk. Dried egg production for the first 10 months of this year totaled 16,361,000 pounds against 91,415,000 pounds during the same period last year.

CCC, December 1, announced for sale 1,000,000 pounds of dried whole eggs, 1950 pack in barrels and drums, carlots only at $1.03 per pound, in store at location of stock in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota. Interested persons are invited to communicate with the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington, 25, D. C.

Egg Yolk—Consuming demand was confined to small lots for immediate requirements. Market was firm, with prices unchanged at $1.35 to $1.37 per pound, according to quantity. Yolk production in October was indicated at 52,000 pounds, compared with 27,000 pounds, October last year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Potato Starch—Higher cost of production stiffened this market and quotations were raised to 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Idaho, and 7.35c. to 7.40c., f.o.b. mills, Maine. Market in Maine was merely nominal as production was negligible. Trading was fairly active for Idaho starch at the advance and offerings were not liberal. Stocks on spot were firm at 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Business was reported slow. Raw was quoted at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8¾c. exwarehouse.

Tapioca Flour — Papermakers showed more interest in replacements as a result of higher cost of potato starch. Trading was reported fair. High grade Brazilian was quoted at 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and 7¾c., exwarehouse; and medium, 6.45c., carlots, exdock, and 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — This market continued steady, despite slow consuming demand. Available supplies were not heavy and closely held at former levels.

Cutch—Steady consuming demand absorbed all offerings for shipment. Market remained steady at 8c. per pound, exdock, duty extra, and not duty free as recently reported.

Mangrove Bark—Increased offerings and lack of demand weakened the market and dropped about $7 per ton. South American bark was quoted at $51 to $52 per ton exdock. Interest in African bark also was dull and shipments were quoted nominally at $80 to $81 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—An easier tone developed for shipment and quotations were off $5 per ton. Offerings were more liberal, while consuming inquiry continued inactive. J1's were quoted at $51 to $52 per ton exdock and crushed J1's, $75 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Trading was reported slow. Business of late has been restricted to prompt shipment, but lacked volume. Primary markets remained unchanged and steady. Shipments of solid ordinary were quoted at 11 31/65c. per pound, exdock, and clarified at 12 3/16c., same basis.

Wattle—Business continued quiet. Offers of bark and extract for shipment were more liberal than heretofore, but tanners showed little interest in replacements. Prices were unchanged and steady for all grades. Fair average bark was maintained at $106.50 per ton and merchantable at $103.50 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 11½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Mutual Bichromates
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Agricultural Chemicals

Ammonium-nitrate-dolomite compound was advanced, the revision being affective from December 1. Shortage of superphosphate is bordering on the critical stage with some of the important producers unable to offer any more shipments for the first half of 1952. Reports were current that several of the small fertilizer mixers who delayed in placing contracts have stopped operating. Nitrogenous process tankage is exceedingly scarce with the market assuming a nominal condition. Producers of this kind of tankage have faced a serious shortage of basic materials for several months. The tight position of both grades of ammonium sulphate has not been relieved. Demand for domestic potash shipments against standing contracts has lost its urgency temporarily while offerings of foreign potash have not attracted any unusual attention. Sodium nitrate has found a steady seasonal outlet with the tone of domestic nitrate definitely strong. Continued purchases of phosphate rock were noted for Japanese account and a small tonnage lot was purchased for Germany.

Dried blood was priced lower in a quiet market devoid of important stockfeed interest. The tankage movement was slow with tone rather easy. Bone meal maintained a strong position under a good demand. Fish meal was firm with menhaden scarce and imported meal of 65 percent protein attracting considerable attention. Producers of castor pomace are behind on their contract shipments and are not in a position to offer spot material. Hoof meal continued quiet but with former prices fully sustained.

OPS has granted manufacturers of fertilizers, fertilizer materials, petrochemicals and certain other listed products an indefinite extension of the option of pricing their products either under the General Ceiling Price Regulation or CPR 22. The amendment also deletes and adds to the list of commodities to which the option applies.

OPS explained that the option to price under GCPR was being extended because tailored regulations either are in process of preparation or are projected for the commodities, but they will not be ready before December 19, the date when CPR 22 becomes finally effective. Among the commodities being added to the list of SR 12 are the following:—Superphosphate and mixed fertilizers, synthetic sulphate of ammonia, synthetic nitrate of soda, ammonium nitrate, ammonium nitrate-lime compound, urea compounds, urea-ammonia liquors, nitrogen solutions, anhydrous ammonia and synthetic ammoniacal liquors.

Ammonium Sulphate—Maintenance of steady demand has kept the supply situation tight. Sales have continued on a spot month to month basis and it was stated that the only inventories held are in first hands, who are reserving some material to cover their Spring requirements.

A nitrogen plant at Linz, Austria, exported 271,000 metric tons of ammonium sulphate to 20 foreign countries, including the United States, in the fiscal year 1950-51, the Central Statistical Bureau reports. The United States first imported this material from Austria in the second half of 1950, when purchases amounted to 7,600 tons; imports rose to 53,900 tons in the fiscal year 1950-51, and amounted to 46,300 tons in the first half of 1951. Other leading buyers were Hungary, Egypt, Spain, and Czechoslovakia. The factory is working at capacity and the surplus for export in 1951-52 is estimated at 350,000 tons.

Bone Meal—Strong demand from the feed industry is taking current production readily and holding the supply position tight. Raw is moving on the basis of $72.50 per ton, bags in carlots and steamed $75 per ton f.o.b. the works.

Castor Pomace—Producers are not in a position to offer additional quantities of this material because they are using their output to level off standing contracts. Last sales were made at $37.25 per ton for bags in carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Price trend was downward last week under an absence of important buying interest. There were sellers at $8 per unit of ammonia, which is the lowest figure named since last September. Chicago was unchanged at $8.25.

Fish Meal — Demand active from the feed trade with menhaden meal definitely scarce. Some imported meal 65 percent protein sold at $142 per ton Baltimore. The supply appears to be getting tighter with each successive week. Sardine meal on the Pacific coast is bringing $146.90 for 65 percent, while 70 percent herring meal, Canadian, is bringing $164.50 per ton in bags for future shipment f.o.b. Vancouver or Seattle.

Hoof Meal—There has not been much activity in this market of late, but the price has been sustained at $7.25 per unit of ammonia. The current price has not changed since last June, when the market declined from $7.50.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Exceedingly scarce at present with prices nominal. It was stated that production has been seriously affected by the difficulty experienced in securing crude materials.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand has increased fully up to normal for this period of the year. Suppliers are in a position to meet requirements. The trade would not be surprised to hear of an advance in the domestic grade which is lower than the imported by a rather wide margin.

Tankage—Tone easy in an inactive market. Demand from the feed trade appears to have subsided temporarily at least. There were sellers at $8 per unit of ammonia, New York and at $8.25 in Chicago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium-nitrate-dolomite, $2.50 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 8, 1950
92.5	92.5	92.5	82.2	87.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Market position firm with domestic contract shipments steady. More tonnage has been purchased by Japan and judging from the amount of shipping space chartered for February-March-April, the total will involve around 150,000 tons. Germany has also purchased a small amount for January-February shipment. The overall supply situation appeared to be about in balance with more low grade rock available than high grade.

Superphosphate — Supply definitely tight with some of the large producers out of the market because their output has been entirely sold for the 1951-52 season. Reports were current that a few of the smaller mixers had to close down because they were late in attempting to place their super orders and now find the market practically bare of stocks. Demand for contract shipments has broadened to full seasonal dimensions.

Potashes

Although domestic production is heavily sold on contract, withdrawals by mixers are not unusually heavy at present. Production has been sustained and shipments are running flush with schedules but are not involving the tonnage usually characteristic to this period of the year. In some trade quarters it was stated that early purchases of foreign potash may have eased the demand temporarily. Others were of the opinion that the movement of finished fertilizer has not been up to expectations and mixers' stocks are taxing storage space. Imported potash was available for prompt shipment, some Spanish material was offered at 64c. per unit of K_2O, Atlantic ports.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Buying interest continued slow during the past week with trading generally light for all materials. Prices held unchanged and supplies were reported adequate to meet consumer requirements with exception of domestic bone meal and fish meals. Mills are in dire need of fish meal with supplies of sardine and tuna virtually exhausted on this market. Canadian herring meal is being introduced in the California market for the first time in many years to alleviate the critical shortage, with quotations running $2.35-$2.40 per unit of protein, f.o.b. Vancouver, bringing the price up to $2.75-$2.80 per unit of protein locally.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $81.02 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$71.30 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $85.86 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton in bags,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6.25-$6.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$82-$84 per ton foreign, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. No quotations available for domestic 1/30 meal.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton bulk nominal for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles or Monterey. $135.60 per ton bulk nominal for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. San Diego. $164.50-$168 per ton, bagged, 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Vancouver.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75-$6 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

While the market situation has continued relatively quiet, buyers' interest is gaining, with prospects favoring increased activity shortly after the turn of the year. Producers' prices for BHC are unchanged and rumors of slight price shading in some areas are without verification. Output of both BHC and DDT is heavily under contract for the 1952 season, and export requirements are expected to be leveled off this month. The supply situation in chlordane has improved and material is available for prompt shipment. Production of toxaphene is entirely under contract for 1952 and while output has been increased, the supply position has shown no sign of easement. Methoxychlor has been booked freely at former prices and a broader consuming field is developing for this product. Concern over the outlook for copper sulphate has brought out the agricultural inquiry earlier than usual. Lead arsenate contracts are being placed at prices time of shipment; 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T have not eased from their former tight positions.

Sulphur

Domestic production of native sulphur in October was placed at 459,805 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. September output was 462,701 long tons and in October last year 440,262 were produced. Total production from January 1 through October was 4,423,766 long tons, against 4,332,625 for the corresponding period in 1950. Shipments in October amounted to 439,831 long tons, compared with 376,173 in the preceding month and 479,821 long tons in October, 1950. Shipments for ten months ending October 31 were 4,199,438 long tons, against 4,541,967 for the same time in 1950.

Calcium Cyanamide Still Available for Agriculture

Recently published reports to the effect that production of calcium cyanamide for agricultural purposes has been discontinued are erroneous, according to Frank S. Washburn, director, agricultural chemicals division, American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Calcium cyanamide is available in substantial tonnages for weed and soil disease control and for the defoliation of cotton and other crops, he said. Potassium cyanate for weed control, fumigants and insecticides are also being produced in quantities sufficient to meet all normal agricultural requirements, it was pointed out.

Mr. Washburn added that there is currently under way an expansion program which will substantially increase the quantity of calcium cyanamide available for agricultural uses.

It was explained that the defense economy of the country has created a decidedly increased demand for products which are based on the chemical derivatives of calcium cyanamide. These include synthetic rubber, plastics, explosives, pharmaceuticals and other products. Consequently, Mr. Washburn said, calcium cyanamide is expected to continue in short supply until the added facilities are in operation.

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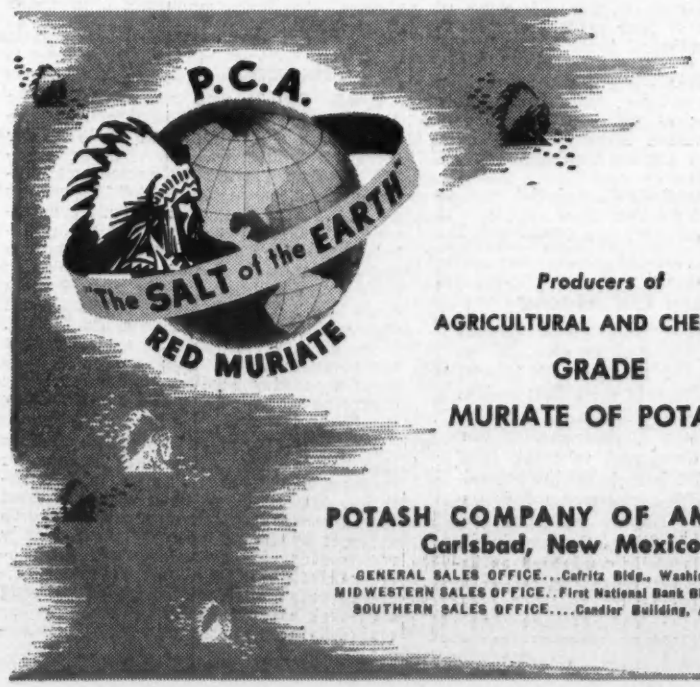

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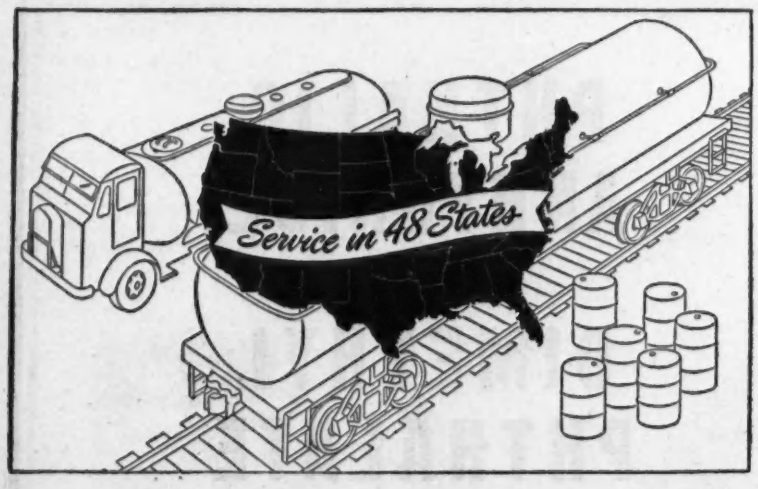

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Petroleum Derivatives

The situation of the petroleum industry during the past week remained virtually unchanged from that of the previous week. Toluol continued to grow tighter and promised to be short for at least as long as the government continues to take large quantities of the material for defense preparations. With manufacturers concentrating upon production of this vital material, xylol output has been cut in some quarters, and might become tight in time, as well, according to observers. Intermediate aromatic solvents were available in fairly good quantities and producers encountered no difficulty in meeting the requirements of regular users. Higher boilers were unchanged in price and were readily available to consumers. The aliphatics were similarly comfortable, with production and stocks fully adequate to meet the good demand.

A very good interest was shown in fuel oil, kerosene and the LPG's as a result of the cold weather which has set in in some parts of the country. It has been reported that propane and butane stocks were none too plentiful, although regular customers have had their needs satisfied. Petrolatum could be had with no trouble and a brisk volume of business was transacted. Petroleum waxes, particularly paraffin, have had a dull market in recent weeks. There has been a marked decline in buying interest, especially from abroad, and observers believed that the situation might continue for several months to come. In some quarters, it was said, production has been curtailed to some extent, in order to eliminate some of the stocks held in warehouses. Prices, while unchanged, were felt to be weak.

Solvents and Diluents

The position of petroleum toluol continued to be quite difficult with no signs of early relief in sight. As long as the government continues to take large quantities of the material for defense purposes, there will be a pinch felt by the industry as well as by industrial consumers. Production continued to be at full scale, according to manufacturers. Commercial demand remained active. Petroleum xylol was in a somewhat better position, although its production has been cut, of necessity, in order that producers might concentrate more fully on the output of the more vitally needed toluol. The production of intermediate aromatic solvents was maintained at a stable level and suppliers were able to meet the requirements of all regular customers. Higher boilers were in a comfortable position with production keeping up quite nicely with the demand. Prices were steady.

Cleaners' Naphtha—There has been no change in the market situation of the material, according to the industry. The stocks on hand were adequate to meet the steady demand without difficulty and prices remained unchanged.

Lacquer Diluent—Production has been maintained at a good rate, making for a rather comfortable supply of this material readily available at steady prices. Consumption has been somewhat lighter than usual, according to observers, because of a slowdown in lacquer production. However, there continued to be a steady call for the item.

Mineral Spirits—The market was in a good state of balance, with supply quite sufficient to meet the regular needs of consumers. Prices remained unchanged and production was accomplished without difficulty.

Rubber Solvent—This material was reported to be in rather good supply with production continuing at a good level. The demand was said to be normal and all inquiries could be met from stocks held by manufacturers. Pricewise, the material was quite stable.

Stoddard Solvent—It has been reported by the industry that this article was available in quantities which were adequate to meet the requirements of consumers. A rather brisk volume of business was said to have been done throughout the past week. Price quotations were unchanged.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—There has been no problem of supply in this market. Production has been comfortably steady and a good sized stock was held by sellers. All orders could be filled with ease and a rather active demand was reported. There has been no change in price quotations.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—This market was without special feature last week. Stocks of both propane and butane were on the tight side, but a steady flow to consumers was reported. Prices held at a steady level. It has been reported by the Bureau of Mines that in the past five years there has been a steady gain in the use of propane gas, which now covers more than 50 percent of the total LP gases used. Butane and propane-butane mixtures have declined in use. During 1950 sales of LP gases for domestic use amounted to 2,034,464,000 gallons, an increase of 25 percent over the previous year. For use in chemicals, some 612,468,000 gallons were sold, a gain of 12 percent over 1949. A rather sharp gain of 29 percent over 1949 was reported in the use of these gases for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, an increase stimulated by the outbreak of war in Korea. This accounted for 228,485,000 gallons, of which 95 percent was butane.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—It was reported by the industry that this market was on the quiet side. There were very large quantities of material readily available to consumers, but there has been a definite easing of demand. Prices remained unchanged, but it was said that some shading was being done where actual sales were made.

Paraffin—Observers in the industry were of the opinion that this market would continue to be soft for a few more months. There has been some business transacted, but the demand has been rather light. Prices have remained steady, thus far, although some shading has been reported. Foreign sales have dropped off to a considerable extent, it was said, and much of the future export business will depend upon available funds. In some quarters it was reported that manufacturing facilities have been closed down, temporarily, until some of the warehouse stocks can be used up. This does not work any particular hardship upon producers, who can channel the basic materials into more active products.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—It was estimated by the American Petroleum Institute that the daily average production of crude oil for the week ending November 24 was 6,145,376 gallons. During the same week, imports of oil amounted to 498,100 gallons per day. According to a report from Kuwait, an agreement has been made between American and British oil companies and the Sheik of Kuwait whereby profits from oil production will be shared on a 50-50 basis. Commercial oil production in that country was not begun until 1946. It has risen very rapidly to a point where the output reached a high of some 711,466 barrels per day in the month of October of this year. This boost was stimulated by the dispute in Iran.

Fuel Oil—It has bee indicated by sellers that the past few weeks have brought an increase of consumer interest in this material. The gain of sales was attributed to the recent cold weather. According to a report by the API, the refining industry ran to stills approximately 9,428,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil per day and 9,305,000 barrels of residual fuel oil a day during the week ending November 24. At the end of the week there were 98,986,000 bar-

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 24 totaled 260,465,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Compared with the total of 263,120,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,655,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 2,720,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 65,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

rels of distillate and 47,591,000 barrels of residual in storage.

Petrolatum — Prices remained unchanged, according to producers and the market held up quite well. The demand was rather active and there seemed to be sufficient stocks available to meet all inquiries. Producers were able to keep the output up at a comfortable level.

White Mineral Oil—This market has continued to hold up quite well with a favorable balance existing between the available supply and the rate of consumption. Pricewise, the item gave all indications of remaining stable.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The market held unchanged for solvents and diluents during the week with supplies sufficient to meet the current trend in demand with buying interest maintained at a good level. Pricewise, no changes were reported. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, extax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Some increase in interest was noted for propane during the past week with supplies considerably greater than the present rate of demand. Postings were unchanged at 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Butane, quoted 4.8c. per gallon, same basis, remains in tight supply position with heavy demand.

No change was reported for high melting point paraffin waxes with supplies adequate to meet the present level of demand. Price listings have held firm as follows:—122/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. shippers refinery San Francisco, quoted 7.45c. per pound. 142/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.55c. per pound. 146/148 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.65c. per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted 8.3c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted 7.05c., 7.15c., 7.25c. and 7.9c. per pound respectively.

Shell Oil Completes Well In Richey Area, Montana

Following a full production test, Shell Oil Company last week confirmed the completion of its Northern Pacific No. 1 well in the Richey area, Montana, flowing 1,656 barrels of 38-gravity crude oil in the first twenty-four hours. The well, located on land held under contract with the Northern Pacific Railroad, is producing from the interval 7,183 feet to 7,275 feet from limestone of Mississippian age.

News of this completed wildcat well comes approximately four and one-half months after the discovery of an important new oil-producing area in the Montana part of the Williston Basin was made known by Shell. Based upon a forty-minute drill stem test in July, Shell's Northern Pacific No. 1 was the first well in that part of the basin to flow substantial quantities of 38-gravity oil during its initial test.

Ind. Standard Names Two

H. M. Rummelhoff has become auditor of sales accounting pro tem for Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in the general office at Chicago. He replaces F. L. King, who is on sick leave. E. S. Collins, office manager of the company's Detroit, Mich., sales field, has become assistant auditor of sales accounting pro tem in the general office to replace Mr. Rummelhoff. Mr. Rummelhoff joined Standard in 1907. Mr. Collins became associated with the company in 1920.

Geological Survey Publishes Chart On New York Oil-Producing Areas

A chart showing complex interfingering of black shales and other rocks of Late Devonian age in west-central New York, prepared as an aid to interpreting the subsurface geology in oil- and gas-producing areas of west-central New York and northwestern Pennsylvania, has been published by the Geological Survey. The chart, measuring forty-one by fifty-four inches, is printed on one sheet and is titled "Stratigraphy of the Late Devonian Perrysburg Formation in Western and West-central New York." Copies may be purchased from the chief of distribution, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., at 40 cents.

Texas Eastern Awards Contracts

Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation has awarded the final three pipeline job contracts and the remaining river crossing contracts in the construction of its 791 miles of thirty-inch pipeline from Kosciusko, Miss. to Connellsville, Pa.

PAD Conducting Survey On Oil Products Storage

Questionnaires are being mailed to all operators in Petroleum Administration for Defense districts I and II to get information on tank capacity at all petroleum storage locations having a gross finished-product capacity of 10,000 barrels or more, deputy petroleum administrator Bruce K. Brown has announced.

"We do not expect any general shortages of petroleum products," Mr. Brown said, "but the peak of consumption occurs during the months of December through March, and difficult weather or transportation conditions may produce localized supply difficulties. If PAD is to be in position to assist intelligently in alleviating such shortages, it needs more complete data about available storage space than is presently on hand. Further, information on total available storage capacity is needed for general defense mobilization purposes."

PAD district I includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. PAD district II includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Ethyl Corp. Adds Johnson, Balhoff to Patent Section

Ethyl Corporation, New York, has announced the addition of two new members to its patent section. Donald L. Johnson has joined the patent section of Ethyl's research laboratories at Detroit, Mich., and John T. Balhoff has joined the section at the company's manufacturing plant at Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. Johnson was employed in the law and patent department of the General Electric Company in Washington, D. C., prior to joining Ethyl. As an attorney in the Ethyl patent section, he will be responsible for executing plant applications dealing with exploratory and basic research conducted at the research laboratories.

Before coming into the Ethyl organization, Mr. Balhoff was employed by the Arthur M. Smith patent firm in Dearborn, Mich. In his new post as patent agent at Baton Rouge, he will be responsible for patent applications dealing with chemical processes developed at the plant.

Socony-Vacuum Elects Herbert Willetts Director

Herbert Willetts has been elected to the board of directors of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York. Mr. Willetts has been general manager of the company's domestic marketing and will continue in his new duties to be in charge of these operations.

Albert L. Nickerson, for the last five years director in charge of the company's domestic marketing, has been appointed vice-president and will be the director in charge of Socony-Vacuum's foreign operations.

Mr. Nickerson succeeds Walter L. Faust, who has been advised by his physicians to relinquish immediately his heavy responsibilities in connection with Socony-Vacuum's foreign marketing operations. Mr. Faust will continue as a director and vice-president until the end of the year.

Trade Briefs

Royal Shell Oil Group has announced that it will spend more than $100,000,000 to expand its Venezuelan installations next year.

American Petroleum Institute has been awarded a "Certificate of Public Relations Achievement" by the American Public Relations Association.

Roosevelt Oil & Refining Corporation has entered into a three-and-a-half year agreement with Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation providing for the latter to sell a limited amount of charging stock to Roosevelt for manufacture into benzene and toluene.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Effective December 1, the price of benzol, toluol, and xylol at Wyandotte, Michigan was advanced 1¼ cents per gallon. This was the only OPD listed shipping point at which there was any price change. The imported cresylic acid market remained weak, and prices fell some 2 cents per gallon, although there were occasional sales of small lots at figures shaded considerably under the general market. Domestic cresylics were in a fairly well balanced supply position with demand, and moved under a firm price position.

Some let up in pyridin demand was reported in certain quarters, although most producers were still in a very much sold-up position with deliveries running considerably behind schedule. Phenol was short, but supplies were felt to be definitely improved over the condition that had characterized the market most of the year.

The scarcity of benzol which has long plagued the consuming industry was perhaps less critical at the year end than at any time during the year, but it was still short. This led to an average overall benzol cost to large volume consumers which was as high as double the domestic coaltar f.o.b. price. Such high averaged costs were the result of industrial consumers having to pay high freight rates, buy higher cost petroleum benzol when available, and import large quantities of high cost benzol which for chemical usage had to be refined further with sometimes hardly more than an 80 percent yield.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the production of steel for the week ended December 8 as 103.6 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,071,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,079,000 tons the previous week, and 1,938,400 tons one year ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Benzol, Wyandotte, Mich., 1¼c. per gal.
Toluol, Wyandotte, Mich., 1¼c. per gal.
Xylol, Wyandotte, Mich., 1¼c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Acid, cresylic, imported, 2c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 8, 1950
136.8	136.8	136.8	107.5	131.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—The price of benzol at Wyandotte, Michigan, advanced 1¼c. on December 1, bringing it up to 38¼c. per gallon in that area. There is little indication, however, that the supply situation will ease itself in the near future to any great extent. It is true that the past few weeks have been less critical for this aromatic but the supply cannot be expected to come within reach of the demand until the petroleum sources of increased output are available late next year.

Although the industrial consumers have stopped clamoring for part shipment of their orders it does not mean that producers could not unload considerable quantities of benzol with little extra effort. A further indication of the easing market was scarcely any trading of black market material. The higher priced resale material was most easily sold in the more critically depleted areas. The small amounts so moved indicated that most consumers have enough benzol for their immediate needs.

During the remainder of this year it is expected that the supply will remain short of balance, leaving the pressure on coaltar distillers and cokeoven operators at a status quo, not critical, but heavy.

The Tariff Commission report for the month of September indicates that the production of benzol by tar distillers was 5,653,924 gallons, by petroleum producers 2,574,664 gallons, and by cokeoven operators 13,696,432 gallons. The August figures of these producers, respectively, are 4,400,487; 2,052,285, and 13,937,087 gallons. Cokeoven operators produced 385,493 gallons of motor grade benzol in September, as compared with 402,851 gallons in August.

Creosote—The firm market price which has long prevailed in this market was sustained more by the high cost of production than by any lack of competitive influences. There was plenty of creosote around to take care of all needs with prompt shipment and the market was somewhat competitive. There was not, however, any excessive accumulation of stocks.

Coaltar distillers produced 8,313,301 gallons of creosote oil in September, according to the Tariff Commission. Cokeoven operators produced 2,872,967 gallons in that month. The figures for the month of August were 8,787,278 gallons produced by the tar distillers, and 2,995,750 gallons produced by the cokeoven operators.

Cresols—Cresol isomers and mixed isomers were in reasonably good supply but not as well in balance with demand as were cresylic acids of domestic production. The demand for resin manufacture had been off over recent months, which contributed substantially to the better overall supply position.

In its September report, the Tariff Commission indicated that 1,037,729 pounds of meta-para were produced. The output of ortho-meta-para being 1,085,390 pounds. The August production, in the same order, 892,999 pounds and 967,367 pounds.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic producers reported their supply position as currently in better balance with demand than it had been all during the year. Material was still moving, however, as fast as it could be made, particularly the coaltar source lower boiling acids.

A different picture prevailed in the import acid market, where trading in ADF acid on the spot market was extremely slow in the face of substantial inventories in the hands of certain importers. Recent arrivals of acid was all high priced stuff because of the rigid $1.50 price maintained in foreign sources.

Certain importers have held on to their high priced acid for so long that warehouse costs and interest on invested money has accumulated to a point where some were inclined to unload at a loss. While there were reports of small lots sold at levels as low as $1.30 per gallon, this was not of sufficient volume to be representative of the market, the actual market being more nearly in the price range of $1.38 to $1.50 per gallon.

For almost the entire second half of this year, business has been particularly slow in imported acid. Some relief from accumulated stocks was found through a recently opened government bid for 45,000 gallons of cleaning compound, and about a month ago a government bid took in 36,000 gallons of ADF acid. The material so supplied was moved at figures well below the market level, and served to take that much material off the overloaded market.

The production figures released by the Tariff Commission show that 2,897,105 pounds of refined cresylic acid was produced in September, a slight drop from the August figure 3,343,617.

Naphthalene—The trend in the crude naphthalene market as reported over recent weeks, continued. The price pattern on imported material on the outside of the range kept on moving downward because of buyer resistance to high prices and a somewhat more healthy supply picture overall. Some importers were of the opinion that that the decent from 17½c. material of a couple months ago would continue until a level of around 10c. would be reached, and expected the item to settle somewhere around 10c. to 11c.

Domestic production has long been on a gradual increase, with a substantial increase in volume expected to develop next year. Meanwhile, importers reported that in the last few months they have observed no evidence of any further tightening of foreign sources, and a good possibility that there would soon be some easing from that direction.

Tariff Commission reports indicated

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended December 8 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,009,718
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,856,035
Benzol	gals.	3,402,613
Coaltar	gals.	15,491,571
Creosote oil	gals.	622,429
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,116,259
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,897
Toluol	gals.	643,177
Xylol	gals.	165,981

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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that tar distillers in September turned out 20,336,240 pounds of crude naphthalene, while cokeoven operators produced another 10,566,516 pounds, for a total domestic crude output in September of 30,902,756 pounds. August combined crude total was 30,764,229 pounds. Meanwhile, tar distillers produced 9,231,712 pounds of refined 79 degree naphthalene as against their August production of 5,764,345 pounds.

Phenol—Prices appeared to be firm and the recently higher CPR-22 schedules established by different producers, ranging on synthetic material in tankcars from 19¼c. to 19½c. per pound, were felt likely to carry over into next year.

The supply and demand relationship remained on the short side with little change from the situation which has prevailed in recent weeks.

Production in September was reported by the Tariff Commission as totalling 31,106,599 pounds, as against the output of August at 32,391,594 pounds. These figures include both technical and USP phenol of both natural and synthetic production.

Pyridin—There was a varying supply position between different producers of refined 2 degree pyridin. Some were still in a sold up position, running two or three months behind schedule on orders. Others were in a somewhat more favorable position, but overall the item was still regarded as being fairly tight. It was said in some quarters that a definite let-up in orders had been in evidence recently, and this was thought to be in part due to some decrease in demand, and also in part due to expected relief of pressure on the market as a result of 1952 expected production of 2-ethyl-5-methylpyridin from at least two different sources.

This alkyl substituted pyridin can, in certain volume end-uses, be used as a whole or partial replacement for pure pyridin. Such usage was expected to take some of the market pressure off the pure material.

Toluol—The price of toluol at Wyandotte, Michigan, was advanced 1¼c. per gallon effective December 1. This brought tankcar quantities to 34½c. per gallon.

There was a fairly good balance between supply and demand at most market areas, although the item still had to be described as on the short side, but immediate needs were being taken care of in most instances.

The combined output of toluol from all sources amounted to 7,036,430 gallons in September, compared with the August total output of 6,741,345 gallons. Of the September total, 2,878,659 gallons was made by cokeoven operators, and the balance by tar distillers and petroleum refiners.

Xylol—While some of the pressure was said to be off on this market in certain consuming quarters, the product was still regarded to be in a short supply position overall. There was nothing critical about the present market, and this status was expected to characterize the market in the weeks immediately ahead. The price pattern of xylol remained unchanged, except that at Wyandotte, Michigan, the price was advanced 1¼c. per gallon, bringing tankcars to 34½c., effective December 1.

The total production of xylol from all sources was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 5,030,828 gallons in September, as against the 5,834,332 gallons turned out in August.

Intermediates

Anilin—Production was being shipped about as fast as it could be made, and while immediate needs were being taken care of, there was no accumulation of stocks at any point. Scarcity of monochlorobenzene and of other raw materials were the main limiting factors hampering output. However, because of lesser demand in certain consuming quarters, there was less pressure for deliveries on producers than there had been. Consumers were inclined to continue to take out their full quotas, but there was no longer much clamor for early delivery or for part shipment against orders to keep plants in operation.

Prices, mainly because of high benzol average costs, were increased under CPR-22 recently in certain quarters, and the weighted average of material produced was seeing the year end at levels of around 19c. per pound in tankcars.

The output of anilin during September, according to the Tariff Commission, was 10,482,557 pounds as compared with the slightly higher figure 10,718,367 pounds in August.

Maleic Anhydride—Demand for maleic anhydride continued to lag well below expectations, but producers were not particularly concerned because of the scarcity of benzol and the need of the equip-

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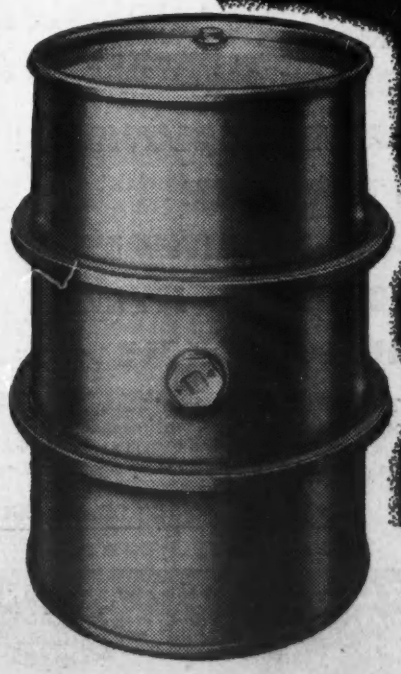

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ment for manufacture of other materials. Prices were firm and unchanged.

A release from the Tariff Commission sets maleic anhydride at 7,435,702 pounds for September. Some 1,854,135 pounds were produced in August.

Monochlorobenzene—The high average cost of benzol to producers of this important chemical intermediate so widely used in making many organic chemicals, was a constant problem. Chlorine prices, after the advances of 1950 held steady and firm. Domestic production of coaltar source benzol, has, for the most part, been very stable since the end of 1950.

What has brought the large industrial consumer's average cost of benzol up so sharply has been the fact that to supplement his share of domestic reasonably priced benzol supply, he has had to buy what petroleum source material was available at figures ranging up to 55c. per gallon, has had to pay very high overland freight costs to get odd lots of additional coaltar source material wherever it could occasionally be picked up, but most of all because he has had to import very substantial quantities of benzol from abroad.

For the imported material it was necessary to pay a relatively high price to begin with, and in addition such imports frequently had to be further refined, sometimes with hardly more than an 80 percent yield. Both the re-working and the low yield of chemically usable benzol added to the costs very significantly.

But regardless of cost, in order to keep up chemical production within reasonable limits of consumer and defense demands, the extra benzol over the domestic output had to be bought. Averaged in with domestic benzol costs, the overall average benzol cost to large volume consumers has been very much above, sometimes double, the domestic price level for coaltar benzol, varying at different times of the year, and currently running as high as 60 cents per gallon, or higher.

The Tariff Commission puts the September production of monochlorobenzene at 36,696,216 pounds. This is an increase of slightly less than 3 million pounds over August. The August figure was 33,669,588 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride—About the only change from the sustained heavy demand for this product, which has been noted in recent weeks, was that consumers were no longer clamoring for immediate shipment, but were apparently in sufficiently good supply that their present concern was only that they would get their full quota each month. This changed attitude on the part of buyers was felt to be due to their having built up for themselves what they regard to be a comfortable inventory, both of raw material and finished products.

Then, too, purchasers with an ear to the ground on present trends had less misgivings with respect to continued good volume of supplies because the naphthalene supply position had remained relatively static for the last six months with no signs of becoming any worse. Meanwhile, alkyd resin and phthalate plasticizer markets were still somewhat on the slow side.

The September production of phthalic anhydride amounted to 18,882,659 pounds, as compared with the August output of 21,240,577 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Resorcinol—A process was developed by a Georgia chemical firm to manufacture resorcinol, and plans were said to be in the process of completion for going into production on the item in the immediate future. This intermediate is very tight, under allocation, and rigid government control.

Styrene—The Tariff Commission reported September production as 62,747,915 pounds, compared with the 64,190,207 pounds turned out in August. The supply position was on the short side, but not critical. Prices were still quoted under a range of 20c. to 21¼c. per pound in tankcars. The overall high average cost of benzol to large volume consumers was the contributing factor to recently higher price schedules effected by some producers under CPR-22.

Hilton-Davis Completes Dyestuff Lab Expansion

Completion of construction of a new wing to the textile dyestuff laboratory and installation of new equipment have been announced by James F. Thompson, general manager of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The addition doubles the size of the laboratory, providing increased facilities for standardization of the company's line of dyestuffs for the textile industry, as well as facilities for special customer services. The laboratory was constructed two years ago. New equipment installed includes the latest models of textile testing apparatus, such as a fadeometer for checking the light fastness of dyes and pigments. Additional print and padding machines are among other equipment obtained for the laboratory wing.

Reilly Protective Coatings Data

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., has published a new twenty-four page booklet on its protective coatings for metal surfaces exposed to corrosion, tuberculation and incrustation.

Covering hot application enamels, primers and coupling compounds, cold application enamels and bituminous paints, the booklet outlines properties, uses, containers, performance tests and application procedure for coatings; handling, storage and inspection of protected surfaces; plus field notes on application which include quantities of enamel needed for various pipe sizes. Photographs of pipe and other surfaces which have been protected with Reilly enamels illustrate the booklet. Copies are available on request to the Company at 1615 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis.

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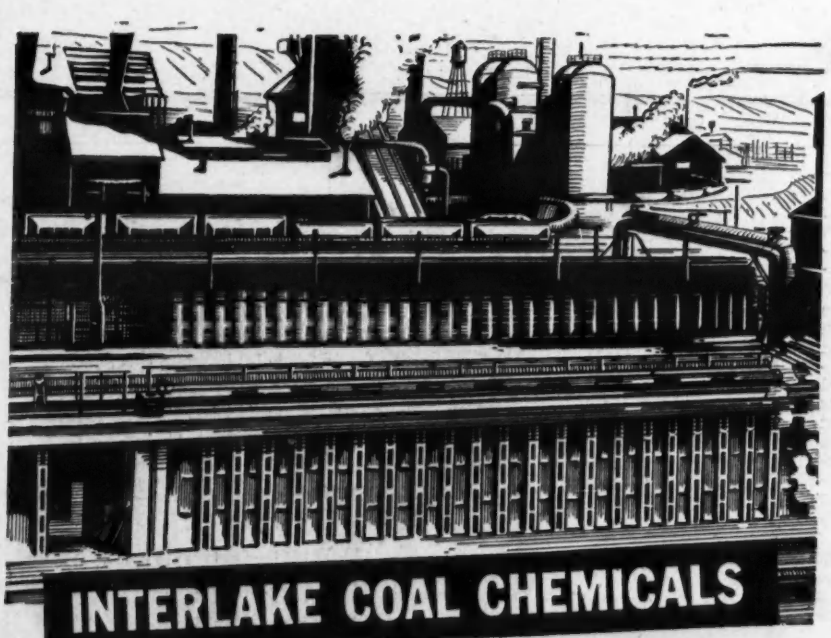

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US-Owned Patents Listed in New Book

A listing of 2,339 patents owned by the United States government and available to American businessmen for use without charge has been prepared by the Government Patents Board, Dr. Archie M. Palmer, the board's chairman, has announced. The patents listed cover a wide range of products and processes, new uses for raw materials, and new methods of handling mechanical problems. These patents are on inventions developed in federal research programs.

Published by the Department of Commerce, the book presents its information first chronologically by Patent Office numbers, giving descriptive titles, names of the inventors, agencies administering the patents, and the industrial classifications under which each invention falls. The second section gives a cross-reference listing of the patents under twenty-one major standard industrial classifications, making the publication easy and practical to use. These classifications indicate the commercial fields to which the inventions apply.

"Government-owned Inventions for Free Use" sells for $1 a copy and may be obtained through field offices of the Department of Commerce or from the Government Printing Office in Washington.

Chemi-Cal Sales Readies Added Sulphur Production

Chemi-Cal Sales Corporation, Beverly Hills, Calif., has completed installation of roads to its sulphur property in northern California and concluded extensive tests which indicate a medium and high grade available sulphur, free of arsenic, tellurium and selenium, samples thus far averaging 70 percent free sulphur, the corporation has announced.

Chemi-Cal is now prepared to install machinery which will enable it to supply industrial, as well as agricultural, users of sulphur. It is expected that shipments for industrial purposes will start around the first of the year. Shipments have already been made to consumers for agricultural purposes and will continue from these deposits, according to a company announcement.

Hilton-Davis Introduces New 'Spectrolene' Colors

Introduction of three new colors as additions to its line of "Spectrolene" dyestuffs for textile finishing plants has been announced by the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. The three are "Blue BB," "Red B" and "Violet B." They greatly increase the potential range of shades made for "Spectrolene" colors, which are mixed at the textile plants with combinations of naphthols to assure freshness and brilliance, the company states. Other colors available are "Red KB," "Red RC," "Scarlet 2G," "Orange HD" and "Blue B." They come in fifty-five gallon drums.

Augusta Has New Resorcinol Process

Augusta Chemical Company, Augusta, Ga., has developed a process to produce resorcinol and plans are now being completed to start product of the chemical, according to Henry I. Gilbert, president of the company.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 36*

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.32	—
dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	2.05	2.15
G, pigments, bbls.	lb.	1.91	2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141-	.0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166-	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185-	.0310
synth., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.03¼
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.19	.20
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate, tech. bbls., dms. works.	lb.	.28½-	—
NF VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc carbonate, rectified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works.	lb.	.15½-	.16½
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.10	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.85	—
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10	—
NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide bgs., works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.19½-	—
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29½-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.176	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.186	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.176	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.186	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1815-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1915-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1835-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1935-	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1935-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2035-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1885-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1985-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1985-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2085-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2085-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2185-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	—
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
ton lots	lb.	.42	—
less ton lots	lb.	.43	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.85	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	9.95	10.45
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.70	11.20
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher. USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.253	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd., bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb	30½-	—
Hydride, cns., ex whse.	lb.	12.00	—
Nitrate, dms., ex whse.	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼-	.03¼
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼-	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04¼-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17

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Following a similar advance in the price of the imported material one month ago, the price of domestic crude iodine was advanced 14 cents per pound. Iodides held unchanged. Plagued by rising production costs, producers of glutamic acid advanced their quotations 8 cents per pound, for the laevo form. Corresponding with this increase, the salt, monosodium glutamate, was advanced 6 cents per pound. Cocoa butter, showing remarkable strength for the first time in weeks, was upped 6 cents per pound. Producers of borax and boric acid tendered 1952 contracts at current prices.

All types of synthetic vitamin A were reduced 3 cents per 1,000,000 A units. This included the crystalline vitamin form, plus the liquid vitamin A acetate and palmitate.

According to the most recent statistics of the Alcohol Tax Unit, stocks of industrial alcohol were at peak levels at the end of October, having a total almost triple that on hand at the same time last year. Fermentation producers were proceeding slowly on the matter of contracts for future deliveries of 1952 Cuban molasses. The present alcohol surplus was said to be sufficient for the needs of the next few months, at the present rate of consumption.

Trading in castor beans was more lively with some business done at a reported $275 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil. Demand for citric acid continued at high levels although the supply was quite free due to the additional manufacturing units which went into operation some months ago. Lanolin remained scarce due to the small amount of degras available for refining. Some producers were reported to holding back somewhat on whatever lanolin was available in face of reports of impending price relief from the OPS.

Demand for formaldehyde continued slow although it was noted to have picked up slightly recently. The continued slump in textiles and the curtailment in plywood manufacture were responsible in part for the slower demand of late. Observers were optimistic however for a significant pickup in consumer requirements in the not too distant future. Two formaldehyde derivatives, hexamethylene tetramine and pentaerythritol, already in heavy demand, were expected to be used in increasingly greater quantities as the munitions program picks up speed.

Alcohol—With over 100,000,000 proof gallons of alcohol in stock at the end of October, it has been no surprise that negotiations on contracts for 1952 molasses were reported as moving slowly. Fermentation producers were apparently in no great hurry to contract for future delivery with the alcohol market in its current slump and with inventories of alcohol on hand which were nearly triple those at the same time last year.

For the past several months, producers, on the whole, have been shading their announced prices in a market which has been glutted with alcohol. Early in November, the Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced that the agency had on hand and under commitment over 100,000,000 gallons of alcohol for use in its synthetic rubber program. This supply was said to be sufficient to meet the alcohol requirements for the remainder of 1951 and for several months into 1952. Consequently, the RFC did not contemplate any further purchases or commitments for alcohol in connection with the synthetic rubber program.

Although a great deal of the alcohol consumed by the synthetic rubber program has been imported, the curtailment in alcohol purchases by the RFC has removed a source of consumption of industrial alcohol from the field. In regard to fermentation molasses, some observers thought that it was likely that Cuba would be forced to come down in quotations on molasses as a result of the current poor market in alcohol. The use of molasses in stock feeds has been on the increase, however, and this factor may also have a bearing on the blackstrap market although it was too early to make any predictions on the outcome.

Demand for alcohol, while still well below earlier levels, was reported by some producers to be on the upswing although the continued slump in consuming industries, was below this time last year. Consumer inquiry for tax paid alcohol has definitely picked up, various alcohol consuming industries feeling the effects of the Yuletide season in the form of stepped up demand from consumers.

The alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on December 7 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of October, 1951, in comparison with October, 1950.

Production

	Proof gallons	
	1951	1950
Ethyl	47,335,886	40,887,170
*Completely denatured	174,900	219,682
*Specially denatured	23,547,875	19,053,167

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons	
	1951	1950
†Ethyl, tax paid	3,016,437	3,422,193
tax free	53,561,420	35,913,765
*Completely denatured	174,810	218,286
*Specially denatured	27,056,827	18,503,070

Stocks

	Gallons	
†Ethyl	103,927,180	36,597,489
*Completely denatured	58,799	33,530
*Specially denatured	6,585,969	1,979,149

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in October, 1951, and October, 1950, were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	1951	1950
Corn and corn products	17,633,414	29,940,490
Rye and rye products	4,993	.....
Malt and malt products	9,540,902	8,275,669
Wheat and wheat products	5,572,602	11,452
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	55,899,103	66,731,930
Other grain	28,986,752	.....
Total grain	117,637,766	104,959,541
Ethylene gas	7,095,431	7,326,611
Other materials	192,155	171,392

	Wine gallons	
	1951	1950
Molasses	15,286,968	13,954,289
Ethyl sulphate	15,736,178	12,478,458
Sulphite liquors	21,647,300	22,174,300
Other materials	2,407,507	2,112,891
*Products used in redistillation	3,086,201	2,075,052

*Proof gallons.

Borax—Producers announced last week their willingness to book 1952 contracts covering the requirements of buyers on the basis of prices currently prevailing. Demand for borax was down, following the general business trend. Supplies were generally adequate for existing inquiry.

Boric Acid—Announcement of 1952 contract prices was made by producers last week. Tenders covering the 1952 requirements of buyers were being made at the currently prevailing prices. Demand for the acid, while down from the peak levels earlier this year, was strong. Inquiry from fiberglas producers was noted to have increased. Supplies were still on the tight side due to the prevailing shortage of sulfuric acid, but with consumption down, supply and demand were about in balance.

Castor Oil—Trading in castor beans has picked up somewhat, according to reports. Reported sales for immediate shipment were transacted at $275 per long ton and imports of beans during the week were down from the previous week. Landings of castor oil were also less than the preceding week.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended December 6 totaled 3,070,050 pounds compared to the 11,470,950 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil totaled 912,400 pounds compared to the 570,800 pounds landed in the corresponding week in 1950.

Total imports since the first of the year to date amounted to 141,278,650 pounds while those during the corresponding period in 1950 aggregated 236,461,950 pounds. Imports of castor oil to date this year totaled 53,020,329 pounds compared to the 34,963,913 pounds landed during the corresponding period in 1950.

Citric Acid—Demand for this acid was continuing at good levels. The supply position of citric acid has shown signs of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, glutamic, laevo, 99%, 8c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 6c. per lb.
Iodine, crude, domestic, 14c. per lb.
Sodium glutamate, monobasic, 6c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Vitamin A, synthetic, all grades, 3c. per 1,000,000 units.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 8, 1950
260.4	260.4	260.4	255.8	261.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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steady improvement due to the greatly expanded facilities put into operation this year rather than from any significant slackening in consumer demand. Prices remained unchanged.

Cocoa Butter—Reflecting a strengthened commodity market, the price of cocoa butter took a sharp upward turn last week. The latest quotation was 60c. per pound, up 6c. over the preceding week. Demand was up somewhat but was still at levels considerably below those of last year. Supplies were more than adequate for the existing demand and were expectd to continue for some time at the present rate of consumption.

Formaldehyde—Supplies of this aldehyde were reported to be in the best shape they had been all year. There has been a surplus of formaldehyde for the past few months with producers reported to have shaded their schedules slightly in a move to stimulate consumer buying.

Demand has increased somewhat but was still not far above the unusually low levels of last Summer. The slump in textiles which has as yet failed to pickup was said to be responsible for the slack demand in some extent. A somewhat better demand was noted from the plastics industry but the shortage of phenol necessary for the manufacture of phenol formaldehyde resins was holding back demand from this source. The curtailed housing program has had a substantial effect on the demand for plywood with the resultant lessened demand for formaldehyde adhesives.

Despite the present slack in buying, demand was expected to increase notably in the not too distant future. One major producer of paraformaldehyde was expected to complete expansion of manufacturing facilities by Spring of 1952. It was said that the increased production would enable a reduction in costs, making this material more economically available to more diversified sources.

Hexamethylenetetramine production for military purposes was expected to consume more formaldehyde in the coming year with the anticipated reactivation of a World War II plant for its manufacture.

Demand for additional pentaerythritol next year was anticipated with the stepped up production of another formaldehyde derived explosive, pentaerythritol tetranitrate. The demand for pentaerythritol itself in the formulation of alkyd resins has been on the increase for some time and was expected to continue.

Glutamic Acid—As far as could be determined, all producers of this acid advanced their quotations 8c. per pound, last week. The new price on the 99 percent, laevo acid was $2.53 per pound, in 100 and 110 pound drums, delivered. In 25 pounds drums, the new quotation was $2.68 per pound, f.o.b., works.

The increase in price was made necessary due to increased costs all along the line. Although the raw material costs have not shown too great an increase in recent months, the increased costs of hydrochloric acid, equipment and labor were said to be responsible for the advance. This acid, which is mainly utilized in the pharmaceutical field, was reported to be in fair demand and it was said that future quotations on glutamate compounds might be affected by the change.

Iodine Crude—Following an earlier increase in the price of the imported crude one month ago, the price of the domestic crude was advanced 14c. per pound last week. The current quotation for domestic crude iodine was $1.84 per pound, while the imported Chilean crude was listed at $2.04 per pound, in kegs.

Lanolin—Stocks of lanolin were still quite short and it was reported that some producers were holding back on what little supplies they had awaiting some form of price relief from the OPS.

Lanolin producers have met with OPS officials recently to urge the adoption of a tailored dollars and cents ceiling which would establish uniform prices for lanolin in fair relationship to the prices of wool grease. To date, however, nothing has been announced in reference to any progress made along these lines.

Menthol—Demand for this commodity continued at a very low ebb, in fact, was virtually non-existent. The desire of some traders to unload whatever menthol they could before the end of the year brought the price downward an additional 10c. or 15c. per pound. However, due to the extremely poor condition of the market quotations were largely nominal with Brazilian down about $9.20 and Chinese menthol at $10.10 per pound.

The few purchases heard were, for the most part, small lots. The heavy consumers of menthol were estimated to have anywhere from 12 to 18 months inventory on hand and it did not appear that this

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market would see any real activity for some time into the future.

Milk Sugar—Demand for crude lactose continued excellent reflecting the booming production of penicillin. Despite peak production of penicillin, it has been reported that supplies of crude lactose have been adequate and that the completion of additional facilities for its manufacture were exepected in the not too distant future. With the continued expansion of penicillin producing facilities, it would appear that suppliers of crude lactose could count on a sustained high demand for some time.

Molasses—Feed molasses demand in the Gulf area continued good, but a continuing shortage of tank cars was preventing prompt delivery in some cases. Price in New Orleans was 29.5c.-30c. (mostly 29.5c.) per gallon. East Coast demand for cane blackstrap has shown a slight increase but remained moderate; West Coast demand was moderate. Supplies of cane blackstrap were adequate for present demand at all terminals. Demand for beet molasses was moderate to good with prices steady at all points. Citrus molasses demand continued good to strong. Supplies of citrus molasses were very limited.

Of the 288,639,643 gallons of blackstrap produced in Cuba in 1951, 105,000,000 gallons were set aside for domestic use or manufacture in Cuba. As of the second week in November approximately 30,000,000 gallons of this quantity remained unallotted by the Cuban Government. It was expected that this quantity will be declared available for export and sold when the Cuban Sugar Institute asks for bids on its 1952 blackstrap molasses available for export, probably prior to the end of the current year.

Recent severe freezes in Louisiana followed by continuous warm weather have greatly damaged the Louisiana sugar crop. Because of inversion of sucrose in the sugar cane juice and rapidly increasing acidity, it was expected that raw sugar production will be stopped before the end of the season. However, sugar producers can produce invert molasses if the molasses market warrants such salvage operation.

Sodium Glutamate, Monobasic—Increased production costs were said to be responsible for the 6c. per pound advance in the price of MSG last week. New prices for this material were $1.66 per pound in carlots, with smaller quantities having a range from $1.67 to $1.69 per pound.

Demand for monosodium glutamate was running at good levels, according to producers. The armed services were reported to have awarded several contracts to manufacturers of dehydrated soups, etc., which in turn are heavy consumers of MSG. Consumer demand for soups has picked up a great deal, as is customary at this time, with a corresponding jump in the consumption of MSG in soup manufacture. Supplies of MSG were reported to be in good shape and adequate for the current demand.

Sugar—The United States Department of Agriculture announced that distribution of sugar in the continental United States during the week ended November 24 totaled 104,059 short tons, raw value, compared to the 106,492 tons, same basis, delivered during the corresponding period last year.

Total distribution of sugar by primary distributors to date was 7,069,854 short tons, raw value, compared to the 7,508,390 tons distributed for civilian and military use during the corresponding period in 1950.

Vitamin A—All types of synthetic vitamin A were reduced last week. Crystalline vitamin A acetate was reduced 3c. per 1,000,000 A units, bringing the new price to 17c. per 1,000,000. Liquid vitamin A acetate, in oil, was reduced a corresponding amount, bringing the current quotation down to 15c. per 1,000,000 A units. Liquid vitamin A palmitate, both in oil and without oil, was reduced 3c. per 1,000,000 units, bringing the price to 15c. per 1,000,000 A units.

As far as could be determined, natural vitamin A acetate remained firm at prior quotations. In concentrations from 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gram, the price was 16c. per 1,000,000 A units in lots of 500,000,000 units or more with lots of less than 500,000,00 A units listed at 21c. per 1,000,000 units. For this same material, in concentrations over 400,000 A units per gram, the quantity price spread was from 17c. to 22c. per 1,000,000 A units.

Prime fishliver oil concentrates were also down 3c. per 1,000,000 A units, with material of 100,000 A units concentration at 13c., 200,000 and 300,000 unit concentrations at 14c. and 400,000 and 500,000 A units concentrations at 15c. per 1,000,000 A units.

Crude fishliver oil for concentrating in feeds was also reduced. In concentrations of 4 to 12 thousand units, the current quotation was 12c. to 13½c. per 1,000,000 units. The price spread for crude concentrating 10 to 20 thousand units was from 11½c. to 12c. per million units. This spread also applied to concentrations from 25 to 35 thousand A units, while concentrations from 40 to 50 thousand A units were listed from 12c. to 13c. per 1,000,000 A units.

The price reduction in synthetic vitamin A was expected by some observers to make possible the use of the synthetic vitamin for fortification of food where the cost, in the past, had been a limiting factor. The use of synthetic vitamin A has been tentatively approved for the fortification of margarine. It was reported that the deadline for the filing of objections to its utilization was about December 15. If its use is formally approved by the Pure Food and Drug Administration, it was expected that a 90-day period would elapse before its use would be authorized.

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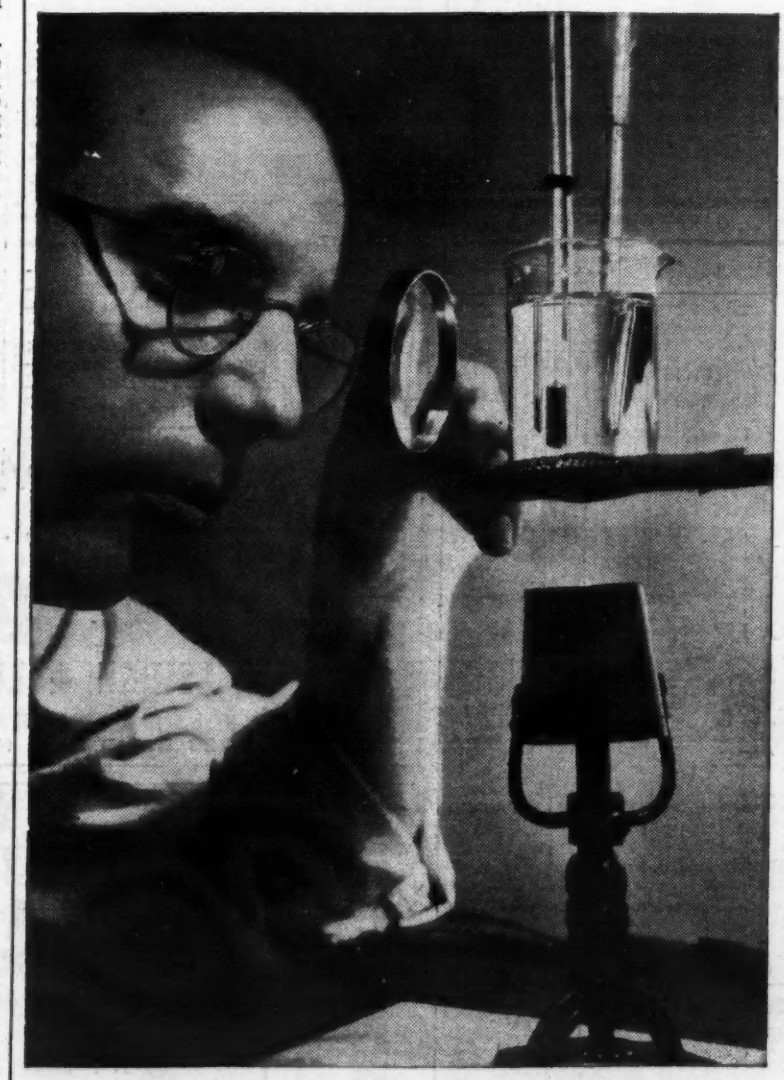

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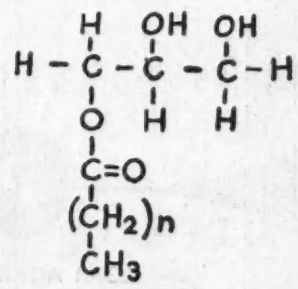

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Dr. Boyd to Head ACS Colloid Chemistry Division

Dr. George E. Boyd, associate director of the chemical division at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of colloid chemistry for 1952. He succeeds Dr. Miroslav W. Tamele, associate director of research of the Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.

Dr. Desiree S. le Beau of the Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Company, St. Louis, Mo., was chosen chairman-elect and Dr. Harold T. Byck of the Shell Oil Company, Houston, Tex., was named secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Boyd joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1938 as a research instructor in chemistry. He was promoted to instructor in 1939, assistant professor in 1942 and associate professor in 1945. In 1949, Dr. Boyd joined the staff of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

During World War II, Dr. Boyd was with the Office of Scientific Development. He served as section chief of the metallurgical laboratory at the University of Chicago and at the Clinton Laboratory of the atomic bomb project at Oak Ridge. Earlier this year, Dr. Boyd won the 1951 Southern Chemist award, sponsored by the ACS Memphis section, for his contributions to the atomic energy program, specifically in the development of chemical separation technics.

Drugs Sought for Indochina

The emergency procurement service of the General Services Administration plans to purchase a long list of pharmaceuticals and chemical reagents for shipment to Indochina under ECA procurement requisition number 95-370-00-8203-1-2244. Forms on which to submit bids will be supplied to all persons requesting them on or before December 14 by directing requests to GSA, Seventh and D streets, S. W., Washington 25, D. C., attention Dorothy Queen. In making request, reference should be made by the ECA requisition number.

Emulsol Issues New Product List

The Emulsol Corporation, Chicago, has issued a new product listing in which it describes its developments in the last twenty-five years in the fields of food technology; agricultural chemicals; ore beneficiation; leather, textile, paper and polymer processing; cosmetic, drug and pharmaceutical manufacture and industrial applications covering a wide range of surface active chemicals. Copies may be obtained by writing the company at 59 East Madison street, Chicago 3.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists Install Officers for '52 Term

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists has installed the following officers to serve for the 1952 term:—Chairman, George Kolar, Kolar Laboratories, Inc.; chairman-elect, Douglas Atlas, Marcelle Cosmetics, Inc.; secretary, Dr. Katherine Graham, Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Treasurer, William E. Lieb, Allen B. Wrisely Company.

Trade Briefs

Anahist Company, Yonkers, N. Y., is preparing to market nationally its new, anti-cold tablet, "Hist-O-Plus."

Brua C. Goodheart has been named ad-interim treasurer of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

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In Penick Sales Post

John W. Purcell has joined the insecticide division of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, in a sales capacity. Mr. Purcell, a former vice-president of Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York, was associated with that firm in sales for fifteen years. He started his career in the chemical industry as a member of the insecticide division of Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, later going with McLaughlin-Gormely King Company, Minneapolis, Minn., before joining Prentiss.

New Monomer Available From American Cyanamid

The American Cyanamid Company has recently made a new monomer, triallyl cyanurate, available for the first time. This product is being produced in pilot-plant quantities for industrial evaluation.

The physical and chemical properties of the material are discussed in new product bulletin No. 21. Its most promising application is said to be in the field of plastics and resins. Mats prepared by polymerizing triallyl cyanurate on glass cloth have high flexural strength even at temperatures above 230°C., the producer states. Since it is compatible with many other monomers and with alkyd resins, copolymerizations are also readily carried out. The use of such polymers and copolymers is recommended by the producer in applications requiring heat and chemical resistance. Inquiries for further information may be directed to the new product development department, American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Wyeth Adds Ten

Stuart V. Smith, vice-president of Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia, has announced the appointment of ten men to the company's national sales staff. Their names and headquarters are:—

Bruce D. Watson and John B. Martin, jr., Cleveland, Ohio; Arthur J. Hendrickson, Oakland, Calif.; Robert V. Titus, Manhattan, Kans.; Vincent E. Hayes, Detroit, Mich.; Charles J. Hancock, Logansport, Ind.; William C. Osborn, Muncie, Ind.; Virgil C. Newquist, Alhambra, Calif.; Louis M. Rosencrantz, Portland, Ore., and Kenneth A. Brunochler, Aurora, Ill.

Cutter Completes New Plant

Completion of a new plant for the manufacture of hospital solutions has been announced by Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif. Located in Chattanooga, Tenn., the new laboratories have completed testing operations and are ready for full-scale production to serve the eastern and southeastern markets.

Bowman Quits Chlorophyll Post

Charles Bowman, of the New York firm of that name, has resigned as the exclusive selling agent for American Chlorophyll, Inc., but will, however, continue to handle a substantial part of the company's output. Concerning his future connections in the chlorophyll field, Mr. Bowman said that he had no comment to make at this time.

Trade Briefs

Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has developed a new "Desiplate," which is described as a circular support for holding crucibles in a desiccator.

Dr. Roger Revelle, director of the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography, has been named a member of the United Nations-sponsored commission for fostering deep-sea explorations.

AIC Gives Dr. Volwiler An Honorary Membership

Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, president and general manager of Abbott Laboratories, will be presented with an honorary membership to the American Institute of Chemists at a meeting of the Chicago chapter of the AIC on February 1.

The citation accompanying the honorary membership commends Dr. Volwiler "for his great service as a leader in the chemical profession and for his contributions to better cooperation and understanding among chemists."

Announcement of the award was made by Lawrence H. Flett, president of the AIC and director of the new products division of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation. Dr. Volwiler is the forty-eighth person to be cited by the institute in its twenty-eighth-year history. He received the honor scroll award of the institute in 1947. Dr. Volwiler started with Abbott in 1918 as a research chemist. He became chief chemist in 1920, director of research and a member of the board of directors in 1930, vice president in charge of research and development in 1933, executive vice president in 1946, and president and general manager in 1950.

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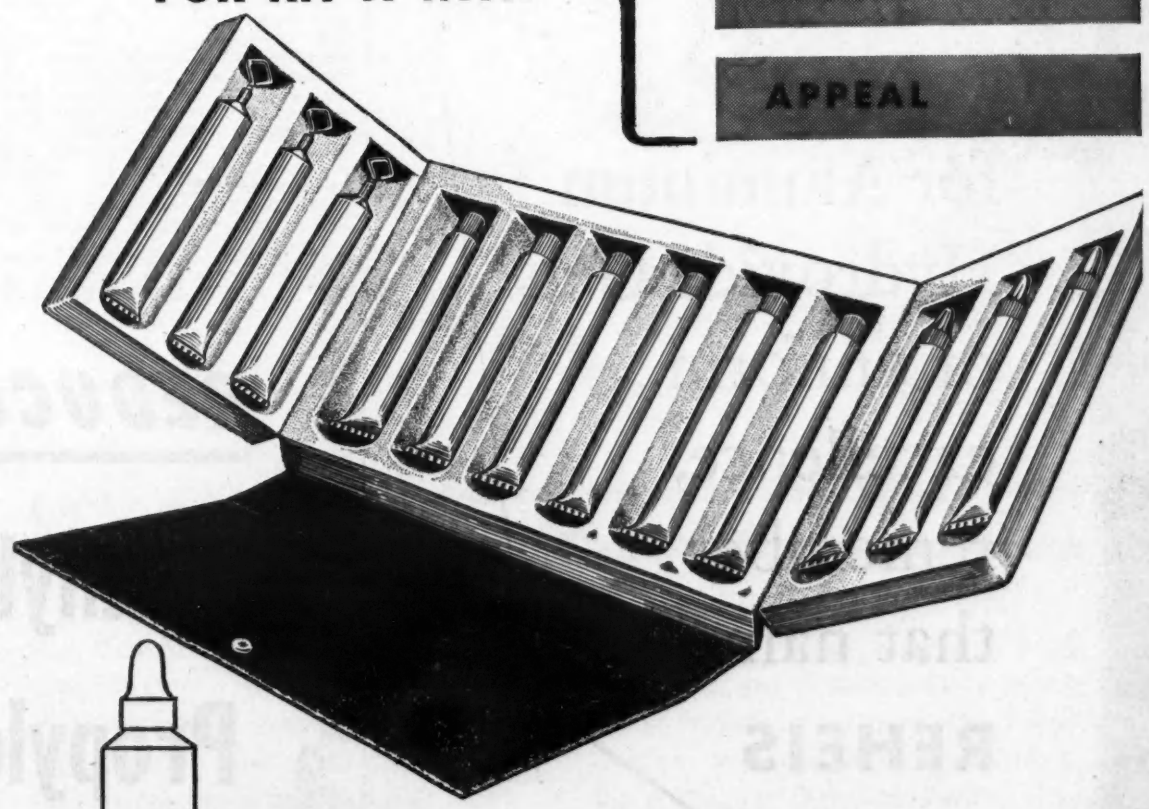

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—Continued from page 7

unnecessary to place many chemicals under allocation. Whereas in WPB days approximately 100 products were distributed pound for pound from individual producers to individual consumers, today we have only ten schedules under M-45, the general allocation order.

"There are three reasons why a greater number of products have not been added. The first is that the industry has undergone in the last fifteen years an enormous expansion and is continuing to expand. The second reason is that the bulk of the chemical industry generally supports military needs indirectly and, as the consuming industries convert to military production, the same chemicals are used for military products as for civilian products."

Mr. Tracy added that the third reason is that industry has been most cooperative in instituting informal allocations among its customers and it is only in relatively few cases that special priorities assistance must be given or directives issued.

Industry Expansion Program

"In terms of capital expenditures," Mr. Tracy declared, "the expansion program for the chemical industry, so important to the defense effort, is second in size only to steel. Applications for certificates of necessity for the chemical industry already total in value over $2,500,000,000. Unofficial estimates have placed the industry's expansion at $4,000,000,000.

"Some of the individual expansion programs are tremendous in size, such as 50 percent increase in chlorine and caustic soda production and a 25 percent expansion, equal to some 610,000 tons, of new nitrogen facilities. Corresponding expansion in other industries further increase requirements of chemicals and must be supported."

Mr. Tracy concluded by reporting the government's belief that controls will be only temporary, unless there is all-out war. The more rapid the increase of production of basic materials, he said, the earlier it will be possible to terminate controls. NPA, he added, is trying to keep in mind the two broad goals of the mobilization program—to re-arm the nation and to channel materials to where they are most needed.

Mr. Hamilton, secretary of the association, reported on a bulletin sent out regarding the action of members in reference to CPR 22.

"Of those reporting," he said, "63 percent had filed and 37 percent has not filed under CPR 22. Eighty-seven percent of those who filed were allowed increases, and 52 percent were to make rollbacks. It is interesting to note that only 42 percent of those allowed increases, used them. This is 47 percent of those who could have raised prices. Only 21 percent of those who were to apply rollbacks did so, which is 40 percent of those who actually filed. An important figure is that 47 percent of those who filed have not put their new pricing schedules into effect. This applies to the original CPR 22. I believe the same will hold for the SR 17, et al.

Selling Below Ceilings

"It is interesting to note that 79 percent of all those who answered our questionnaire were selling many of their products below their permitted ceilings. The percentages of individual company sales below ceilings vary from 15 percent to 100 percent. This is a very definite indication of keen competition, and the fact that supply and demand still have a rather vital control of prices in businesses such as ours. I think this is a good example of fundamental economics of the old fashioned variety, that always seems to be out-of-date but nevertheless appears to come into the limelight now and then. I probably should say spotlight.

"In the matter of pricing, there seems to exist the greatest confusion. The small business is burdened with new accounting methods, new reports, a complex assortment of technical literature. Some accounting firms are refusing to take on new business that might involve price filing work. Labor must have more money to meet higher living costs. These are not fiction, they exist.

Increasing Costs

"The manufacturer also faces increasing cost of maintenance, transportation, local taxes and other items. Finally comes the raw materials and packaging. In times like those we are facing, it is not a case of enforcement, but of stabilization of basic pricing controls on a more simplified fundamental plan, with no advantage in pricing or methods of calculations for one favored group as compared with another.

"When business, large and small, generally fails to show a profit that is an ade-

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quate return on the risk capital, then our economic system will be in danger. Until a simple, easily understood fundamental plan of pricing control is evolved, there will exist the ascending price spiral. This can result in serious difficulties such as "buyer" resistance and over-production. In some fields the old fashioned economic controlling condition called supply and demand seems to be whispered weakly."

Increase in Membership

The retiring president, Leonard G. Oppenheimer of the West Disinfecting Company, Long Island City, N. Y., reported that ten new active members have joined the association since the mid-year meeting in Chicago last June, and that the associate membership roster had been increased by six.

Waxes and Floor Finishes

In a talk before the sessions of the waxes and floor finishes division, Dr. R. B. Trusler, director of research for the Davies-Young Soap Company reported on a comparison of analytical data of the analyses of various carnauba wax dispersions in water which, he said, shows that a higher yield and lower cost are obtained when the less volatile amines are used in the formulation. It is also shown, he added, that analyses for total wax solids are reasonably accurate through a prolonged drying time, providing the temperatures are kept within the specified limit.

Thomas Welch, of the research laboratories of the Linde Air Products Company, Tonawanda, N. Y., declared that silicone furniture polishes now on the market surpass any other type for highly finished furniture. Like car polishes, he said, their biggest selling point is the great ease and speed with which they can be applied.

"Thus it can be seen," he said, "that the silicones are making a definite contribution in the polish field. Cleaner-polishes and polishes, formulated specifically to take advantage of the unusual properties of the silicones, are answering the need for an easily-applied, long-lasting protective coating for many finishes.

"The development of a great variety of improved polishes and cleaners seems to be assured by the appearance of an increasing number of new silicone compounds and the advances being made in the formulation of cleansing and polishing agents.

Wax for Schoolrooms

Raymond C. Harrison of the Board of Education, Buffalo, N. Y., presented a critical study of the requirements of a wax based coating for use in school classrooms and corridors. Emphasis was placed on the need for upgrading present day waxes to give satisfactory performance and the study of laboratory test methods versus field test performance. The fallacy of purchasing wax emulsions strictly on price was discussed and the need for performance was pointed up.

Insecticide Division Session

Earl D. Anderson, secretary of the National Sprayer and Duster Association, Chicago, told the insecticide division that in the last decade the industry he represents has been called upon to increase its total production tenfold. Of further note, he said, except for a brief period in 1949, the industry has been unable to completely meet the demand for its products in the past eleven years.

"According to an industry-wide survey sponsored by our association and conducted last June," Mr. Anderson said, "the manufacturers indicated their intention of increasing production of household sprayers under one gallon capacity in 1952 by about 25 percent over 1950, assuming an adequate supply of raw materials are available. That is the immediate demand picture as our industry reviews it."

Trends Under Pesticides Low

Dr. E. L. Griffin, assistant chief of the insecticide division of the Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration, discussed trends and recent highlights in the administration of the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act. He stressed the growing public consideration of the need for safety in the use of economic poisons and referred to his testimony before the Delaney committee relative to the uses of chlordane. He also commented on USDA's cooperation with state officials to obtain uniformity of regulation.

E. J. Campau of the research department of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), described a simplified method which has been developed for rearing the stable fly, *stomoxys calcitrans*, in large numbers in the laboratory. The method requires little special equipment and can be handled easily by personnel familiar with rearing the housefly by the Peet-Grady method, he added.

"The standard CSMA housefly rearing medium is employed for the larvae," he said. "Adults are fed citrated bovine blood in open dishes. Eggs recovered from the food dishes are seeded in accurately measured amounts onto the larval medium. Stable flies reared by the method appear to be stronger than wild stable flies, as indicated by their response to sprays containing lethane 384 and methoxychlor."

Supply of Cans and Drums

The most critical problem, from the standpoint of NPA regulations, faced by the industry is M-25, which restricts the use of cans and M-75, which restricts the use of drums, according to Dr. George W. Fiero, of Esso Standard Oil Company, and chairman of the insecticide defense committee.

"When M-25 was revised on July 3," he said, "placing our essential health products in the same category of far less essential commodities, the chairman protested to the United States Public Health Service. When the order was revised, effective October 1, further reducing the quota without change in classification, a protest was made direct to NPA. To date these protests have been of no avail."

Safety on New Pesticides

The newer pesticides, in comparison with the older ones, have a good safety record, according to a paper presented by

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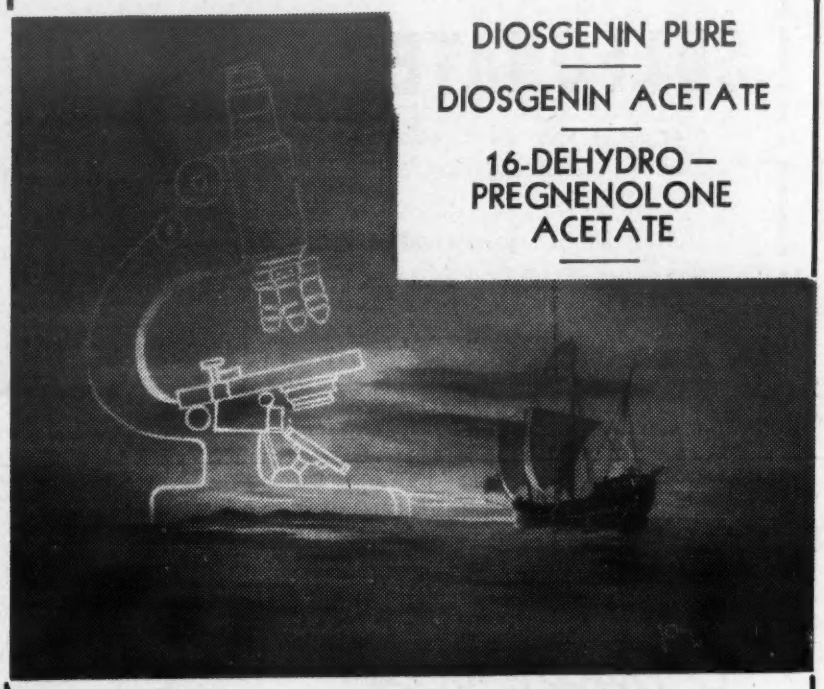

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Dr. S. W. Simmons, scientist director, and Wayland J. Hayes jr., senior surgeon of technical development services of the Public Health Service's communicable disease center.

"Educational campaigns carried on by a great variety of groups, including industry, have helped tremendously to familiarize users with the facts and to establish the custom of reading the labels on economic poisons," they reported.

"Since a great many new pesticide compounds have been introduced in the last decade, it is obvious that many problems require further scientific study. There is nothing to be gained in the long run, however, by irresponsible statements that nothing is now known of the toxicology of the newer pesticides, or that no legal control of their use exists, or—in the absence of epidemiological proof—that a wide variety of illness from which mankind has suffered for generations is now caused by intoxication by the newer economic poisons."

Eileen J. Incho, assistant entomologist of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.'s Baltimore research and development laboratories, presented results comparing ratios of piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrins with pyrethrine alone against German cockroaches by the direct spray method. In general, she said, the 10:1, 8:1 and 5:1 ratios were one and one-half times as effective and the 2½:1 ratio was slightly more effective than pyrethrins alone.

Aerosol Division Meeting

Dr. F. T. Reed of the Kinetic Chemicals Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., told the aerosol division that, for the purpose of obtaining fundamental information for aerosol antiperspirant formulations, a study has been made of the solubility of several "Freon" fluorinated hydrocarbon propellants in aqueous alcoholic solutions of aluminum salts.

"The solubility limits of several 'Freon' fluorinated hydrocarbons have been determined in aluminum chlorhydrate, chloride and sulfocarbolate solutions in water and alcohol," he said. " 'Freon-21' and 'Freon-22' were the most soluble propellants tested, followed by 'Freon 11' and 'Freon 12' and a 'Freon 12-Freon 14' mixture.

"From the data gathered, it was determined that single phase antiperspirant formulations can be developed and the solubility relationships in two phase systems estimated. In general, poor spraying characteristics were found, with present valves at the propellant concentrations possible in these formulations and, for most effective use, new valves for use at low pressure, and perhaps new containers, are needed."

Aerosol Market Survey

Richard C. Sickler and Donald C. McSorley of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., presented a report covering the fifth of a continuing series of retail and consumer market studies on distribution practices and consumer buying habits for aerosol products. The first study was made in 1947. The studies indicate that the markets for aerosol products are far from sat-

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urated and that a wide and favorable acceptance exists for aerosol products.

R. J. Peterson of the Continental Filling Corporation, Danville, Ill., discussed the reflection of quality control in the aerosol industry and emphasized the following points:—

1. Quality control is only a tool which is used in the making of a quality product.

2. It is no "sure kill" cure for faulty production operations.

3. Quality must be built into a product; it cannot be inspected into one.

4. The operation of the program must be less expensive than the benefits derived therefrom.

Soaps and Detergents Division

R. J. Ballentine and W. S. Jessop, of the U. S. Sanitary Specialties Corporation, presented a paper before the soap, detergents and sanitary chemical products division on the technological method of manufacturing liquid soap in continuous batches automatically, labor only being used to control quantities, etc. The paper dealt particularly with the system installed at the company's Chicago plant.

L. L. Sutker, of Eilson & Co., pointed out that liquid soap manufacturers are confronted with the problem of regularly producing liquid potash soap of uniform clarity and viscosity. For some time, he and his associates have been investigating such variables as unsaponifiable and the composition of mixed fatty acids.

"In general," he said, "summarized data indicates that the composition of fatty acids and concentration of unsaponifiables in distilled commercial soya fatty acids are definitely variables which do affect the clarity and viscosity of 20 percent potash soap solutions.

"It is the object of the fatty acid producer to blend and process raw material so that a fatty acid is available which will produce a soap of uniform clarity and viscosity. A closer cooperation between liquid soap manufacturers and fatty acid producers will lead to better understanding of each others problems and mutually satisfactory solutions to these problems."

Metals Corrosion Problem

E. A. Robinson of the technical service division of the Diamond Alkali Company declared that the expanding use of synthetic detergent and complex phosphate compounds has created a new corrosion problem in that brass, bronze, copper-nickel alloys and vitreous enamels are etched, stained or dissolved when these new compounds are used in washing equipment constructed of these materials, or for cleansing articles made from the materials.

"The corrosion of aluminum, tin and zinc by the older detergents has been controlled by the use of sodium silicates in the past," he said. "The silicates will also control this new type of corrosion quite effectively when the proper type is selected for use in detergent formulations.

"One of the most difficult problems is to maintain the solubility of the silicate under the conditions inherent in spray drying synthetic-complex phosphate mixtures, in order to obtain corrosion inhibition. Selection of the right silicate will also solve this problem to a large extent.

"In high pH metal cleaning formulas, metasilicate will reduce corrosion in most cases. At lower pH values, the high SiO_2 silicates are needed. Several methods can be used to produce the effective Na_2:SiO_2 ratios."

Board of Governors Election

The following members were elected to the association's board of governors:—

One-year terms—A. G. Peck, Peck's Products Company, St. Louis; Friar Thompson, jr., Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York, and George A. McLaughlin, of McLaughlin, Gormley & King Company, Minneapolis.

Two-year terms—E. G. Klarmann, Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.; Charles W. Furst, Furst-McNess Company, Freeport, Ill., and H. E. Peterson, Continental Filling Corporation, Danville, Ill.

Three-year terms—L. J. Oppenheimer, West Disinfecting Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; J. E. Ferris, Niagara Alkali Company, New York, and B. S. Johnson, Franklin Research Company, Philadelphia.

The annual mid-year meeting of the association will be held at the Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, Mass., June 8 through 10.

Lever Promotes Heinle

Promotion of Philip J. Heinle to be assistant general purchasing agent of Lever Brothers Company has been announced by W. H. Burkhart, production vice-president. Mr. Heinle, formerly plant manager of the company's Harriet Hubbard Ayer Division cosmetic and perfume plant in Long Island City, N. Y., will be located in the general offices in New York.

National Research Corp. Post Goes to Dr. Gardner

Dr. James H. Gardner has joined the petrochemical research department at National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Gardner will supervise the physical chemistry phases of the petrochemical research program undertaken jointly by National Research Corporation, Electric Bond & Share Company and United Gas, directed toward the development of new chemicals from natural gas.

Previously, Dr. Gardner was employed as a technologist by Shell Oil Company at Deer Park, Tex., and as a lecturer in the chemical engineering department at the University of Houston.

McLean Joins Cutter

Dr. Edwin B. McLean has joined Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., as director of clinical investigation. During the war years, Dr. McLean was with the Navy, and joined the research staff of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia. At the same time he was on the staff of the Abington, Pa., hospital.

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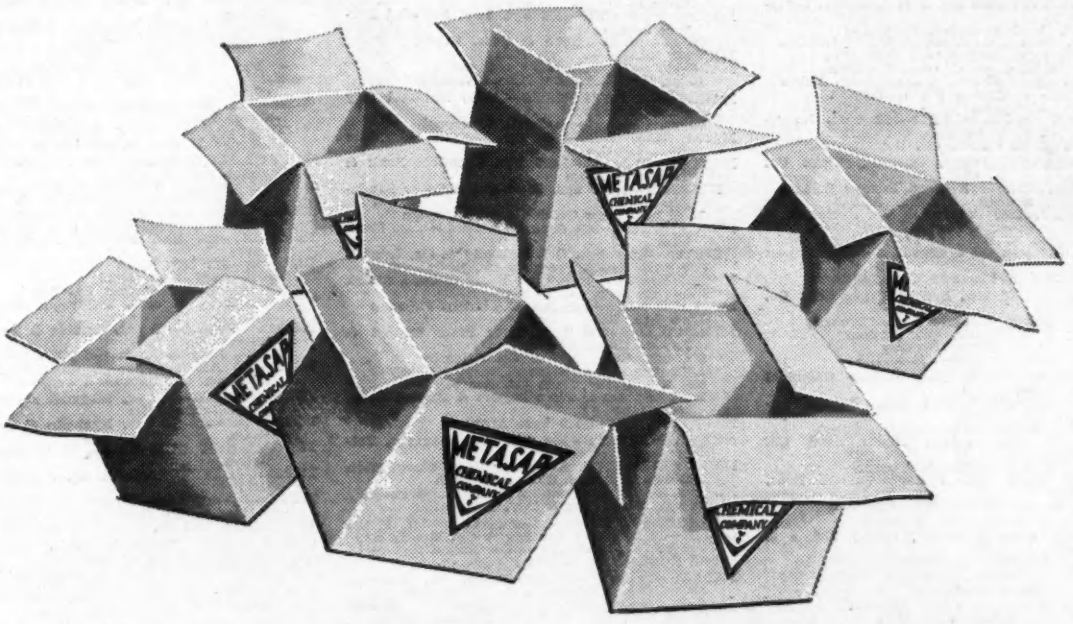

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PAINT MAKERS are using Metasap Aluminum and Zinc Stearates, which provide a wide range of gelling properties, to solve pigment suspension problems, increase the viscosity of vehicles, and produce primers and sanding sealers with excellent filling qualities.

LACQUER AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS are using Metasap Aluminum and Zinc Stearates to obtain exceptionally good flatting results.

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LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS are using Metasap Stearates to achieve anhydrous greases of high stability—the *right* grease for *every* grease job.

And producers in many other industries —such as the COSMETIC, PAPER, TEXTILE, and CONSTRUCTION FIELDS— are employing Metasap Stearates to help step up output, promote economies and improve products.

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New York

AMBER—2 dms, H S Dorf, Cristobal
ANILIN DYES—5 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
55 cans, 29 dms, Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Amsterdam
10 cks, Kaufman & Vinson, Rotterdam
20 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
42 dms, Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
32 kgs, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
6 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Antwerp
ANISE SEED—421 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY ORE—600 bgs, C Tennant Son & Co, Antofagasta
2,280 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Antofagasta
REGULUS—630 cs, Philipp Bros, Rijeka
ARABIC GUM—306 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
460 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
286 bgs, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,500 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
147 bgs, Asbestos Corp of America, Durban
744 bgs, C B Warne Corp, Durban
558 bgs, Asbestos Fibres Inc, Durban
573 bgs, Charles Kurz Co, Durban
2,640 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
BARIUM OXIDE—8 dms, Kemet Co, London
BAUXITE ORE—4,700 tons, Aluminum Import Corp, Georgetown
CARNAUBA WAX—322 bgs, J H Schroder, Fortaleza
351 bgs, J H Schroder, Parnahiba
88 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Parnahiba
123 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Parnahiba
63 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Parnahiba
CASEIN—20 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Havre
800 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
500 bgs, Barcelona
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—352 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
35 dms, Mitchel Beck Co, Bombay
CASTOR BEANS—700 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Manta
3,716 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Dar es Salaam
7,685 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Santos
4,066 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza
3,400 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
OIL—253 dms, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
253 dms, Brown Oil & Chemical Corp, Buenos Aires
150 tons, Argo Products Corp, Antwerp
CELERY SEED—174 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Bombay
83 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
83 bgs, C T Wilson Co, Bombay
174 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
59 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
CERIUM CHLORIDE—90 dms, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
4,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHILLIES—108 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Mombasa
139 bgs, Wm E Martin, Mombasa
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—5 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
QUILLS—50 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
100 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—14 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Colombo
14 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, Colombo
20 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Hong Kong
CLOVES—100 bls, C Czarinkow, Ltd, Zanzibar
150 bls, Irving Trust Co, Zanzibar
200 bls, Otto Gerdau, Zanzibar
200 bls, A G Dunn, Zanzibar
1,050 bls, Zanzibar
COD OIL—200 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
100 dms, E F Drew, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—120 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
100 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Aalesund
CORIANDER SEED—345 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Rotterdam
BEESWAX—63 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
23 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
67 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
20 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Plata
30 bgs, E Vabillo Auiz, Havana
330 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
141 bgs, J P Eberhart, Rotterdam
56 bgs, J H Schroder, Beira
77 bgs, Havana
23 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
BENZOIN GUM—61 cs, Norwalk Mills, Singapore
16 cs, Olson Sales Agency, Bangkok
8 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Bangkok
BERYL ORE—1,440 bgs, Derby & Co, Beira
BILE, OX ACID—42 trcs, Wilson & Co, Santos
BISMUTH—111 bxs, Cerro de Pasco, Callao
BONE—19 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Santos
MEAL—2,204 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Alexandria
265 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
CARDAMOM—19 cs, W E Martin, Mangalore
CORUNDUM ORE—203 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Lourenco Marques
COTTON LINTERS—130 bls, W R Grace & Co, Callao
CREAM OF TARTAR—60 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
200 bbls, Mevi Trading Corp, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—230 dms, Lehn & Fink, Liverpool
150 dms, Liverpool
200 dms, Glasgow
CUMIN SEED 282 bgs, Reney Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
42 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Rotterdam
CURRY POWDER—25 cs, Lowengart & Co, Madras
DAMMAR GUM—490 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
DEXTRIN—55 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
DRAGONS BLOOD—9 cs, Kaunitz & O'Brien, Singapore
EUCALYPTUS OIL—3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Yokohama
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—760 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
9,200 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Trondheim
346 bgs, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—204,000 bls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
101,241 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
84,305 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
190,521 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
276,206 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
100,704 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
29,245 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
GALL, OX—15 cs, O Searle & Co, London
2 dms, Wilson & Co, Wellington
GINGER ROOT—11 crts, Mon Fong Wo Co, Havana
GLANDS — 12 trcs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
22 cs, Parke Davis & Co, Rotterdam
2 cs, American Syntex Co, Havana
47 bbls, Rotterdam
GLUE—200 bgs, Rotterdam
STOCK—92 bls, H Remie & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
414 seroons, H Remie & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
419 bdls, National City Bank, Barranquilla
GLYCERIN—26 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—5,787 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Trondheim
1,500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
350 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Singapore
100 bgs, S Keelmarr, Colombo
GURJUN BALSAM—12 cs, Kellys American Ltd, Singapore
GYPSUM—1,860 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
9,902 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
202 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
HENNA LEAVES—100 bls, P O Hoffman, Algiers
HOOF, HORN MEAL—1,155 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
IODINE—164 kgs, Anthony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
5 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cristobal
6 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Cristobal
IRISH MOSS—118 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Dublin
IRON OXIDE—1,350 bgs, J Lee Smith, Rotterdam
1,550 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Rotterdam
JUNIPER BERRIES—37 bgs, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—483 bgs, Wm M Allison, Bombay
61 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Bombay
335 bgs, K A Export Corp, Bombay
184 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
333 bgs, P A Dunkel & Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
246 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
133 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
KOUSSO FLOWERS—2 bgs, R D Heins, Aden
KYANITE ORE—163 tons, Golwynne Chemicals Corp, Mombasa
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Chas Pfizer & Co, Cochin
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, First National Boston, Liverpool
90 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
LOCUST BEANS—300 cs, Bari
MACE—10 cs, R T French Co, Grenada
10 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Grenada
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, National City Bank, Liverpool
50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—336 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
MANGROVE BARK—1,486 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Beira
EXTRACT—1,340 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
1,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MILK POWDER—224 dms, M E Franks Inc, Hamburg
SUGAR—1,000 bgs, C L Huisking & Co, London
330 dms, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—6,265 tons, Chas Pfizer & Co, Dunkirk
MUSK—1 cs, Avia Co, Bombay
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, C Gluden, Palermo
1,000 bgs, Bari
MYROBALANS—334 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Bombay
934 bgs, Getz Bros & Co, Calcutta
1,332 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
640 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
1,827 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mormaguo
NAPHTHALENE—1,619 bgs, Antwerp
NICKEL FORMATE—109 cks, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
NIGER SEED—197 bgs, Wagner Bros, Vizagapatan
132 bgs, Hinton & Co, Vizagapatan
NUTMEGS—350 bgs, Landes & Balint, Grenada
62 bgs, Niebrugge & Day, Grenada
OAK MOSS—20 bls, van Amerigen-Haebler, Havre
OCHER—32 cks, C J Osborne & Co, Mossel Bay
200 bgs, C J Osborne & Co, Mossel Bay
ORRIS ROOT—3 cs, Leghorn
PAPAIN—43 cs, Whitehall Shipping Co, Mombasa
30 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Tanganyika
8 chts, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—589 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Rijeka
PARSLEY OIL — 1 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
2,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
550 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
750 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
470 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, C Czarinkow Ltd, Cochin
520 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Cochin
80 bgs, Anglo-American Trading Co, Cochin
120 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
160 bgs, Volkart & Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Vinchand Panchand, Cochin
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand & Co, Mangalore
400 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
146 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Corp, Oosthaven
222 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
290 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Oosthaven
240 bgs, M Golodetz, Mangalore
80 bgs, J Berlage, Mangalore
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mangalore
80 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Mangalore
80 bgs, A C Israel, Mangalore
80 bgs, Imperial Commodities Corp, Mangalore
40 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
80 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Bombay
320 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
320 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
160 bgs, Superintendence Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Bank of America, Alleppey
80 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Cochin
70 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Marseille
730 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
160 bgs, Cochin
WHITE—15 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
30 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
117 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
29 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Singapore
27 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Rotterdam
28 bgs, Reuban & Co, Singapore
5 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Penang
1 bg, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Penang
5 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Penang
2 bgs, A G Dunn, Penang
25 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Marseille
PERU BALSAM—2 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
9 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Cristobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—47,102 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
123,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
70,838 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
PHOSPHORUS, YELLOW—221 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Kobe
POLLACKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—158 dms, Glasgow
METABISULPHITE—20 dms, H Reifenberg Brawer, Havre
MURIATE—2,000 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
PSYLLIUM SEED—125 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
766 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—250 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mombasa
50 bls, P O Hoffmann, Mombasa
92 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
66 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
103 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
600 bls, Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
14,366 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
3,111 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—500 btls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
500 btls, Alltransport Inc, Genoa
RESINOIDS—1 cs, Verona Chemical Co, Marseilles
SAGE LEAVES—24 bls, Otto Gerdau, Trieste
7 bls, Landes & Balint, Trieste
SAGO FLOUR—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
600 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
200 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
305 bgs, Bangkok
SELENIUM METAL, POWDER—6 cs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
SENNA LEAVES—100 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
170 bls, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
293 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—135 bgs, B C Ireland, Cristobal
67 bgs, L A Dreyfuss Co, Cristobal
623 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
336 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Ruben Import Export Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
456 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
27 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
34 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SKIPJACKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
SQUILLS—812 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Algiers
SUMAC—6 bgs, Oriental Mercantile Co, Beirut
SWEET BASIL—40 bls, Peek & Velsor, Marseilles
TALC—230 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANKAGE—420 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA—917 bgs, Itajai
FLOUR—1,667 bgs, Itajai
584 bgs, Catz American Co, Itajai
TEA WASTE—324 chts, Maywood Chemical Co, London
THYME LEAVES—40 bls, Landes & Balint, Marseille
31 bls, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille
TITANIUM ALUMINIUM—27 dms, Niagara Falls Smelting & Refining, Liverpool
TOLU BALSAM—100 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—72 cks, Machado & Co, Port of Spain
TRAGACANTH GUM—60 cs, V Simidian & Co, Beirut
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—63 dms, Rolf Ferdner, Oslo
TUNG OIL—480 tons, Murray Oil Co, Antwerp
300 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
TUNU GUM—302 cs, L A Dreyfuss Co, Cristobal
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—50 bbls, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Rotterdam
UREA—2,000 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
240 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—2,000 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—258 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
44 cs, Zink & Triest, Tandjong Priok
14 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tandjong Priok
13 cs, Zanzibar
VERVAIN LEAVES—5 bls, Peek & Velsor, Algiers
WATTLE BARK—1,730 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
2,248 bgs, Kitching & Kitching, Durban
2,244 bls, John Holt & Co, Durban
604 bgs, Bank of N. Y. & Fifth Ave, Mombasa
400 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Tanga
EXTRACT—1,563 bgs, First National Bank, Durban
3,713 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
430 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mombasa
WOLFRAM ORE—165 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Penang
WOOL WAX—21 dms, Liverpool

Los Angeles

AGAR—25 cs, H A Gogarty & Co, Yokohama
CASTOR BEANS—1,564 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, Puma
COPRA, BULK—1,797.75 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
420 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
CAKE—4,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
FISH FERTILIZER—980 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Ilo
LEAD CONCENTRATE—2,381,749 lbs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Antafogasta
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—55 cs, 25 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
MUSTARD—170 cartons, 10 dms, The Atlantic Sales Corporation, Manchester
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Barcelona
POLLACKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Pacific Trading Co, Yokohama
50 dms, H A Gogarty Co, Otaru
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—178 dms, Hanson Van Winkle Munning Co, Manchester
SEEDLAC—70 bgs, East Asiatic Co Inc, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—325 bgs, To order, Corinto
SHARK LIVER OIL—50 dms, Pacific Trading Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Otaru
UREA—2,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—560 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—8,860 bgs, Keasby & Mattison Co, Saira
BONEMEAL—2,205 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Hamburg
220 bgs, N H Weitzner Co, Ratterdam
CASTOR OIL—205 tons, Recife
FUEL OIL—65,065 bbls, Hess Inc, Aruba
GRAPHITE—700 bgs, Hanover Bank & Trust Co, London
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
MILK POWDER—300 crts, Hobson & Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
108 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 143,269 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
104,316 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
115,262 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
199,307 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
117,231 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
84,649 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
TAPIOCA—3,034 bgs, Bank of N Y, Itajai
ZIRCONIUM ORE—55 tons, F Samuel Co, Santos

San Francisco

ANTIMONY ORE—78 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Arica
1,200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antofagasta
BLEACHING POWDER—500 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
CASSIA—100 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Hong Kong
COPRA—700 tons, Cargill Inc, Castanas
500 tons, Zamboanga
500 tons, Davao
500 tons, Quinabigan
500 tons, Suriago
CORIANDER SEED—123 bgs, S H Tyler & Son, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CUMIN SEED—94 bgs, E A Johnson & Co, Rotterdam
566 bgs, Reney Shipping Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—2,501 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Arica
4,347 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
GINGER ROOT—100 ctns, Sam Lung & Co, Manila
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Ferry Morse Seed Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Pacific Wax Trading Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—111,957 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Miri
POLLACKLIVER OIL—31 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
WHITING—800 bgs, Armstrong Co, Manchester
3,705 bgs, Goss & Goss Co, Manchester
WOOL GREASE—20 dms, N I Malmstrom & Co, Manchester

Bids Wanted

Acetylsalicylic acid, 1,296 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 759, December 18.

Alkyd resin, solution, approx. 5,040,000 pounds, as required through August 31, 1952, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,231, December 18.

Barium sulphate, 58,200 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 759, December 18.

Benzoin tincture, 33,456 pints, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 742, December 17.

Calamine, 8,592 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 759, December 18.

Calcium hypochlorite, as required, January through June 1952, District of Columbia Government, 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, invitation 15543-A, December 12.

Chemicals & drugs: aluminum potassium sulphate, ammonium bromide, boric acid, brilliant green, calcium chloride, cascara sagrada fluid extract, cupric sulphate, dextrin, and dextrose, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 741, December 17; tablets: aspirin, d-amphetamine sulphate, atropin sulphate, bismuth subcarbonate, dyhydrocholic acid, invitation 749, December 17; activated charcoal, chloral cupric sulphate, ephedrine sulphate, and ferric chloride, invitation 759, December 18; paraaminosalicylic acid, dry powder, ascorbic acid, powder, calcium carbonate, and desoxycholate agar, invitation 1546-N, December 19; saponated benzyl benzoate, cupric sulphate, diphenylcarbazone, formaldehyde solution, gold chloride, invitation 772, December 20; tablets, various, invitation 760, December 18; arecoline hydrobromide tablets, and camphor, 3,120 pounds, invitation 1502N, December 14; procaine penicillin, invitation 1563N, December 14.

Chloroform, 25,824 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 742, December 17. t

Collodion, flexible, 24,480 one-ounce bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 742, December 17.

Detergent and wetting agent, 3,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9679, December 26.

Gases: oxygen and acetylene, as required, from January 1 through December 31, 1952, Army Engineers Corps, P. O. Box 8639, Philadelphia 1, invitation CIVENG-28, December 14. t

dl-Histidine labeled with carbon 14 at the alpha position of the side chain, tracerlab L5-13, 1 millicurie, U. S. Public Health Service, National Institute of Health, Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md., invitation J-112, December 11.

Laundry soda, 66,920 pounds, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 2M-5288-R, December 20.

Lemon flavoring, 160 bottles, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 2N-5224-T, December 17.

Linseed oil, raw, 34,500 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,230, December 18.

Lubricants, various, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency, Navy Mail Center, Washington 25, invitation 26, December 14.

Paint & allied products: paint, 7,500 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,229, December 18; paint, various, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver 2, invitation 17, December 14; Erie Ordnance Depot, Sa Carne, Ohio, invitation 33, December 16; cold-water paint, 10,600 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 3G-4722-R, December 13; ready-mixed paint, 1,900 gallons, invitation 3G-4725-R, December 12; varnish, various, 3,192 gallons, invitation 3G-4728-R, December 14; various, unspecified quantities, Veterans Administration Hospital, Topeka, Kansas, invitation 83, December 13.

Sealing compound, 2,645 gallons, Pine Bluff, Arsenal, Ark., invitation 16, December 14.

Sodium orthosilicate, 391,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 647, December 20.

Solvents: acetone, 540 gallons, Atomic Energy Commission, Paducah, Ky., invitation 151-15, December 14; ethyl alcohol, denatured, 275 gallons, invitation 151-16, December 14.

Steam cleaning compound, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., invitation 69, December 27.

Water repellant, 5,280 pounds, Quartermaster Office, Fort Bragg, N. C., invitation 85, January 2.

Trade Briefs

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, has graduate assistantships available in chemistry beginning in February, June and September.

Erwin Lerthen has been named chief of the coordination of adjustments and procedures division in the office of the chief counsel, Office of Price Stabilization.

American Viscose Corporation has named James A. Webber and Frank T. Williams assistant divisional managers of the viscose filament sales division.

Cosmetic Chemists Medal to deNavarre

—*Continued from page 7*

ing Hair Soils and Detergency." He reported that the types of soil on human hair vary widely among people depending upon difference in the functioning of glands of their scalps, in their environment, and in their shampooing habits.

Solid soils, such as soot, dust, salts (from perspiration) and cellular debris are mixed with oily and waxy materials resulting from sebaceous secretions and applied hairdressings, Mr. Ervin continued. He pointed out that the ability of detergents to remove these soils is a function of a number of variables. Methods of measuring factors contributing to detergency are well known but not of these permit the actual observation of a detergent in action, he noted. He went on to explain a mechanism for such observation, which is essentially a source of light, a special glass cell in which the action takes place, a microscope mounted horizontally and a movie camera for recording the action.

Swelling of Hair

"A Study of the Swelling of Hair in Mixed Aqueous Solvents," was the subject of Dr. E. I. Valko, of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and Gabriel Barnett, of Warner Hudnut, Inc. For the determination of swelling of fibrous materials by measuring the weight of imbibed liquids, the excess liquid between and on the surface of the fibers must be removed, they pointed out. The centrifugal method was used for this study of the swelling of human hair in water-soluble solvents, in their aqueous mixtures, and in aqueous mixtures of salts and organic compounds. The convenience of this method facilitates the collection of extensive data on the effect of the nature and concentration of the solvents, as well as on the rate of approach to the swelling equilibrium, they stated.

A critical analysis of the stress-strain properties of hair has revealed new information about its molecular structure, Dr. Walter J. Hamburger, of Fabric Research Laboratories, reported in his presentation on "The Effect of Chemical Treatments in the Mechanical Behavior of Hair." Unique changes in stress-strain behavior can be produced by the alteration of specific chemical bonds. These changes furnish the evidence for an hypothesis on the strength of contributions of the various chemical bonds known to be important in the elasticity of hair, he said.

Keratin Fiber Structure

Dr. Richard Steele, of the Textile Research Institute, Princeton University, in a paper on "Recent Developments in the Structure of Keratin Fibers," explained that the diffraction of X-rays by keratin fibers produces evidence of regularity in molecular arrangement that has led to the proposal of several structural models for the keratin molecule. Only part of the fiber consists of the well-ordered material that has been investigated by X-ray techniques, but the amount of less well-ordered material has not been satisfactorily explained, he pointed out.

In a paper on "A Study of the Deodorizing Properties of Chlorophyll in Dentrifices," Dr. Louis C. Barail, of U. S. Testing Company, said that in investigation of fifty subjects, under exact conditions, two dentrifices of identical basic formula were used, but 0.1 percent of sodium copper chlorophyllin had been added to one. All odor threshhold numbers were compared for the two products. The results, he said, indicate definite superiority of the chlorophyll type over the plain type.

Gilbert D. Miles, of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, briefly discussed the fundamental problems involved in the study of foams of solutions of typical anionic surface activations. Special emphasis was given to the effects of additives on surface properties.

Surface-Active Agents

Foaming depends on the tendency of surface-active materials to orient rapidly at newly formed air-liquid interfaces and to form a plastic solid membrane, H. W. Zussman, of Alrose Chemical Company, stated in his presentation on "Foaming Properties of Surface-Active Agents." Factors that determine the mobility of surface-active materials include solution viscosity and the colloidal character of the solute, in turn dependent on its own concentration of the foam-forming species, extraneous ion concentration and temperature, he pointed out.

The physical properties of the air-liquid interface depend on the molecular architecture of the surface-active agent, intermolecular forces, and degree of hydration. The precise relationship of these factors with chemical composition is imperfectly understood at present, Mr. Zussman stated.

The rise and fall in popularity of germicidal soaps and cosmetics during the past several decades may be attributed to the lack of agreement as to their effectiveness against micro-organisms in vitro, the effects of these preparations when applied to skin surfaces, and the apathetic approach of many manufacturers in determining the biologic and pharmacologic activity of their products, it was stated by Prof. C. A. Lawrence, of the University of Michigan, in discussing "Germicidal Soaps and Cosmetics."

He added that the recent introduction of medicated soaps and cosmetics with established beneficial properties has been the result of the synthesis of new chemical compounds of proven antibacterial activity when incorporated in soap and cosmetic bases; an intelligent approach to the evaluation of the products in vitro and, particularly, in vivo (clinically); a consideration of the toxicologic and pharmacologic attributes of the formulations; and the surveillance of federal regulatory agencies and the medical professions.

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TGA Scientific Section Outlines Gains

—Continued from page 4

an investigation concerning a woman's tendency to be consistent in judging pleasantness of a perfume. Twelve different perfumes, an expensive and inexpensive representative of six different types, were used as stimuli. Each subject did her judging individually and repeated it eleven different days after the first one, with the perfumes presented in a different order each time. Miss Wenzel stated that results showed that the subjects tended to be consistent in finding a perfume pleasant or unpleasant.

Dr. Samuel Zuckerman, technical director of H. Kohnstamm & Co., discussed the ability to predict the physical properties of certified colors from the chemical structure of azo dyes. Starting with the simplest certified molecular compounds, namely, the oil soluble azo colors, he pointed out the effect on the physical properties of resultant certified colors by substitutions of both diazonium salt and the coupling compound. He also covered the effect of position isomerism on the certified azo colors.

Odor and Flavor Evaluation

Dr. Kurt Konigsbacher and William H. Danker, of Evans Research & Development Corporation, spoke on "The Evaluation of Odors and Flavors by the Panel Technic." They noted that sales appeal can be increased by odor and flavor control, even for such products as textiles, rubber and leather goods and plastics. Laboratories that must establish the organoleptic properties of their products, they said, are therefore realizing that sensory panel testing rather than individual observations yields reproducible results.

H. J. Spoor and E. F. Traub, of New York Medical College, reported that they recently tested under controlled use conditions certain hexachlorophene ("G-11") containing mineral oil hand lotions, fat-base deodorants and both aqueous and alcohol vegetable oil hair dressings. Their experience indicated that "G-11" when used in the more oily preparations did not show as definite bacteriostatic activity as it did when used in water solution.

They stated that, in their opinion, "G-11" is somewhat effective against general skin bacteria in both oil and water based toilet goods preparations. When compared with results shown with "G-11" soap solutions, the material is less effective than expected. They noted that it is apparently an effective staphylocide, but that it showed very little specific activity against the Pityrosporon ovale groups of organisms in vivo.

Dr. Jerome Alexander, discussing "The Catalyst Theory of Olfaction," pointed out that any theory aiming to explain olfaction must account for two basic facts:—(1) Vanishingly small weights of materials can activate the olfactory organs, and (2) the message sent to the brain is highly specific. However, he noted that very tiny weights of material contain gigantic numbers of molecules, but wondered how these minute traces of substance can be so amplified in their effects as to send to the brain an electronic nerve impulse specific to the chemical and physical nature of these molecules.

Dr. Alexander said that his theory is that the amplification as well as the specificity of the effect are due to a catalyst mechanism. The chemism, or chemical turnover, of the olfactory cells, he explained, is changed transiently but specifically, as the incoming molecules specifically alter the biocatalysts, and the specific nerve "telegram" to the brain is thereby established.

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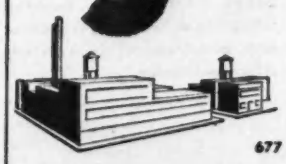

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NPA Amends Rules For Rating Chemicals

The National Production Authority has amended its regulation governing the issuance of defense ratings for chemicals, it was announced December 30. NPA included a program identification assigned by the Department of Defense for use in the United States in connection with direct defense orders for chemicals being filled in Canada.

The action was taken by amending direction 3 to NPA regulation 2. The direction, issued September 25, 1951, placed basic chemicals beyond the reach of all DO ratings except certain specifically enumerated ratings provided by the Department of Defense, Atomic Energy Commission and the National Production Authority.

The ratings in direction 3 included all those which at that time had been assigned to the Department of Defense and AEC. Since issuance of the direction, the program identification C-5 has been assigned to the Department of Defense for use in the United States on direct defense orders to be filled in Canada. The new action makes it possible for all ratings issued by the Department of Defense and AEC to be effective in obtaining basic chemicals. Simultaneously, it avoids the necessity of amending direction 3 each time a new rating identification is assigned to either of these agencies.

Mann Issues Estrone Data

Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc., New York, has published a paper on the use of estrone, natural and synthetic, in hormone cosmetic preparations. Advantages of the use of pure Estrone are explained. Details are also given for the making of creams etc., including a suitable base. Copies will be mailed upon request to Mann, 136 Liberty Street, New York 6.

Coal Chemical Projects Get Controlled Materials

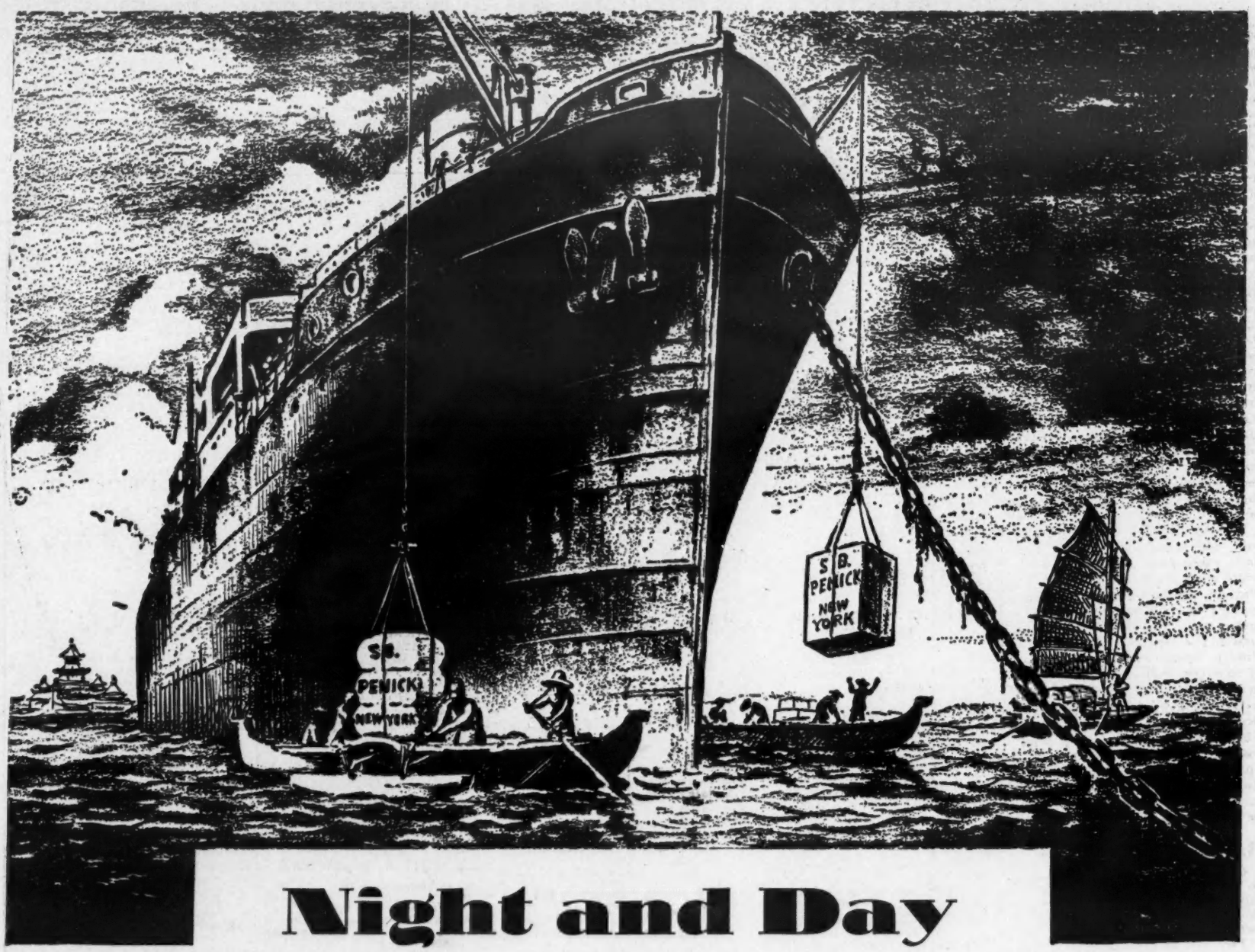
The Defense Solid Fuels Administration has allotted controlled materials to thirty-nine cokeoven and coal chemical construction projects for the first quarter of 1952, totaling $190,536,708, and constituting one of the largest cokeoven construction programs in the industry's history.

Charles W. Connor, DSFA administrator, said that when these projects are completed they will provide 8,395,000 tons of coke annually, although a large part of this capacity will merely replace old ovens which are being retired because they are overage. The cokeoven and coal chemical construction projects are being carried on by the following firms:—

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Ford Motor Company, Republic Steel Corporation, American Steel & Wire Company, Granite City Steel Company; Crucible Steel Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Woodward Iron Company, United States Steel Company, Interlake Iron Company, Great Lake Steel Company, Wisconsin Steel Company, Lucerne Coke Company, Alabama By-Products Company, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, and Koppers Company.

Eccles Named Manager Of Abbott Sales District

Robert E. Eccles has been appointed manager of an Abbott Laboratories sales district with headquarters in Oakland, Calif. He succeeds Ben L. Bear, jr., who has been named manager of the district with headquarters in Los Angeles. John S. Miller, who has been district and branch manager at Los Angeles, will devote his time to the duties of branch manager.



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The adjectives most often used by those who described business last week in the market for aromatic botanicals could not be printed in a conservative trade publication such as OPD but the idea they intended to convey was that it was at the lowest level of jobbing transactions. There were fourteen declines against eight advances and even the upped prices were not perched very securely at the higher levels. In botanical drugs, the firmness of prices was in contrast with the spotty character of demand but the lack of larger business could be attributed in considerable part to seasonal influences. The market index held at 217.9.

The seasonal influence just mentioned was the arrival of the annual inventory-taking period at which time purchasing agents almost invariably reduce buying to its lowest denominator. Only urgent orders reach suppliers in the last month of every year and this year there is mighty little urgency with respect to botanical drugs because manufacturers' inventories stand relatively high in raw materials. Much of the merchandise now being inventoried by them was bought in the first six months of 1951, mainly during the first quarter in fact. It was small wonder that trade was spotty throughout the period.

Seasonal items such as cocillana, bloodroot, horehound, cherry and white pine bark, white pine compound, coltsfoot, and white quill got a fair but entirely jobbing play. Among the aromatic botanicals, the scarcity of clove remained acute and spot prices rose. Spanish thyme moved up to reflect the strength and higher cost of French leaves. Red peppers were items of strength most of the time. Black pepper held little interest for buyers. Cassias were mainly items of considerable strength. Cumin and coriander seeds were competitive and unsettled in price. Caraway and poppy seeds continued to develop price weakness. Demand for sage continued to lag; normal rise in consumption during the Fall months has been slow in developing this year.

Balsams

Copaiba—Jobbing demand was sufficient to keep prices generally steady and the moderate amount of selling last week was done in a market in which little price competition prevailed.

Fir—Demand lagged considerably and transactions usually involved jobbing quantities of both Canadian and Oregon balsam. Prices were steady to firm. Stocks were sufficient in size but were actually considered to be moderate.

Peru—Consumers had no difficulty in covering their limited needs last week at prices generally reported to have been well and steadily maintained in all directions.

Tolu—Prices were steadier; they seemed no longer to tend further in favor of buyers. This reflected well maintained replacement costs at the primary market. Stocks were not large.

Barks

Black Haw—Not in much spot demand but some fair interest was reported in goods to be delivered after the inventory period has ended. Prices for root bark remained firm.

Cocillana—The article got a fair but not substantial play from consumers with somewhat urgent requirements to cover. Most of the principal consumers, however, were said to be well covered by contracts.

Elm—Consumption in the form of lozenges was reported fairly seasonal in character but new orders were in abeyance during the greater part of the past week.

Sassafras—Consumers have contracted their Spring requirements in fair degree but dealers expect new demand to appear after the turn of the year when those not covered by contract enter the market for their requirements. They will find bark of good quality but no stock of excessive size in any quarter.

Beans

Vanilla—Considerably different opinion with respect to the present spot and the future primary market existed in local circles last week. There was talk in some quarters about the markets being weak and likely to work lower in the not distant future. But there was even more talk to the effect that no weakness existed anywhere; that reports to the contrary traced to the alleged attempt of some suppliers to force the market down in order to cover goods needed to meet sales made at low contract prices. Considered opinion in trustworthy directions agreed to the thesis that foreign shippers won't accept bids; that prices at the origins are firmly maintained; and that there is no reason whatsoever, based on replacement prospects, for any shading of spot quotations at this time.

Berries

Cubeb—Some reports from the primary market center intimated that prices there tended to improve in the direction of higher levels. However, the local market lacked demand sufficient to permit spot quotations to reflect the alleged strengthening of undertones at the source.

Juniper—The market was steadier in price and possibly a trifle more active in selling. But the basic position seemed unchanged abroad and conditions locally pointed in the direction of probably maintentance of present quotations.

Flowers

Arnica—Though not in very active demand, true *montana* arnica was in relatively strong position. First, because of small spot stocks. Second, because of high cost and low offerings from Europe. Third, because imports of arnica from Mexico has been barred since it is not a species conforming to the specifications of the National Formulary.

Clover—Steady to firm in all quarters, this material moved moderately and rather spottily throughout the past week without affecting local quotations in the least.

Elder—Jobbing demand was fair but reached the market irregularly and appeared to cover immediate requirements of those not already covered by contracts with the principal suppliers. Quotations were steady to firm throughout the period.

Linden—Consumer interest appeared to be at low ebb. Few orders have reached the spot during the past fortnight or so and when goods were in request the inquiries mentioned jobbing quantities in most instances. Prices were steady here as a reflection of a similar situation abroad and the absence of local tendency toward competition at this time.

Rose—Pale petals have firmed up since the last price movement, which was a decline. Sufficient interest has been shown

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise seed, Czech, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Syrian, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese hontakas, 1c. per lb.
birdseyes, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 2c. per lb.
Savory, French, 5c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Horehound herb, 1c. per lb.
Psyllium seed husks, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, longstick, ½c. per lb.
Cassia buds, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, spot, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Haitian, 1c. per lb.
black, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, natural, 1½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 8, 1950
217.9	217.9	217.5	181.9	225.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Nov. 30

New York

Cassia, 300 bales: insect filth.
Chillies, 2 lots, 165 bags, 500 boxes, 4,072 cases: filthy, insect infested.
Mustard seed, 200 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 2 lots, 100 bags: moldy and wormy.
Oregano, 50 baskets: filthy.
Origanum leaves, 2 lots, 215 bags: filthy.
Stramonium leaves, 50 bales: filthy.
Tapioca flour, 18 lots, 13,197 bags: water damaged as a result of collapse of pier.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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by buyers to keep local suppliers at least steady with respect to their views on current values. The supply was ample to meet any expansion in consuming requirements.

Gums

Aloe — The local situation showed no change. Prices remained relatively high but sellers said that they were merely in line with what was paid for the supply currently available in this market. The situation with respect to Curacao gum was especially firm since very little material has been bought at the origin. It seemed to local importers that the Curacao source was more interested in selling aloin to this market than in exporting its raw material to the few manufacturing consumers in the United States.

Arabic—Local conditions pointed toward a steady to firm market for an indefinite period of time. Recovery of activity in some consuming industires was expected ultimately to raise the total consumption from its at present not imposing total.

Gamboge—Jobbing orders alone were current last week and there was not too much of that sort of activity, according to the leading suppliers who also said that stocks could meet any reasonable expansion in consuming requirements without bringing important reaction on prices.

Karaya—Some industries ordinarily taking substantial quantities were still in a comparative slump. Hence, prices on spot were hardly steady and seemed to be subject to occasional shading from time to time. Open quotations, however, were not changed during the past week.

Locustbean—Business was rather spotty throughout the past week but there seemed to be no general tendency to accept business tendered at less than the minimum spot quotation of 32c. per pound. Supply and demand were still far apart, there being few opportunities for local gum to find new owners.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnip—Most of the principal buyers for manufacturing purposes seemed to have covered their requirements. At least, business in the form of new orders was not at all active during the past week. Prices remained steady at 65c. to 70c. per pound and on spot did not appear to be subject to shading.

Deer Tongue—Makers of smoking tobacco are still taking this article in fair quantities, though demand last week was not important. The smell of deer tongue in the smoking cabin of the ferry was particularly pungent at times last week but the ignorance of smokers about what goes into their pipe tobacco was amazing.

Horehound—The article should be moving well at this time of year but the current flow into consuming channels has not prevented a further shading of spot quotations, this time to the basis of 14c. to 15c. per pound.

Laurel—Greek leaves were a fraction lower at 11½c. to 12c. per pound late last week. Other varieties showed no change in price. Demand was exceptionally small and spotty through the week.

Lobelia—Most local sellers were of the opinion that spot prices have worked as low as they are likely to move for some time to come despite the absence of sustained demand for current deliveries. Leaves were relatively scarce at 85c. to 90c. per pound but herb was plentiful at 45c. to 50c.

Marjoram — Bohemian material was much cheaper at 30c. to 31c. per pound because of local competition in a very dull market. Other varieties were also in poor request but their prices failed to change, openly at least.

Sage—Volume business has been very slow to pick up this Fall and at the present time the interest of consumers seemed still to be in abeyance. Prices were steady enough on the surface last week but brokers intimated that most quotations could probably be shaded moderately on firm orders.

Thyme—French material continued low in supply and high, as well as nominal, in price so far as prompt spot delivery was concerned. Goods to come forward were offered at 23c. per pound, c.i.f. New York. Spanish material showed a fractional rise to 9c. to 9½c. per pound, reflecting the situation in French goods.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—Needs of consumers were small in size and readily supplied at fairly steady spot prices. Well dried material was said to be not too plentiful, though still far from being scarce.

Grains of Paradise—Though with firm orders in hand could probably secure goods at less than the quoted market price of 32½c. to 33c. per pound. Interest has been exceptionally small for a number of weeks and revival did not appear to be in the cards at this time.

Manna—Prices in Italy were very steady, a condition that found reflection in local circles despite the rather spotty demand that has prevailed on spot for some time past. Tendency toward price competition here was not apparent.

Papain — Some fair-sized quantities were added to spot stocks recently without finding reflection in the form of lower local quotations. For the most part, sellers took a steady view on values and were not disposed to accept buyers' bids. Good quality powder showing a high and authenticated test was held to relatively strong price position.

Roots

Blood—Demand should be considerably larger at this time of year but the normal expansion of seasonable requirements has yet to develop. However, the movement has been slightly better along jobbing lines. It is large quantity orders that are lacking. Prices on spot remained quite steady.

Cohosh—Consumers nibbled but seldom took a bite from the currently adequate stock of black cohosh root. Lack of more interest failed to bring weakness to prices. In fact, on spot they seemed to be exceptionally steady.

Colombo—Jobbing business was sufficient in size to keep quotations free from any tendency toward shading but, on the whole, consumers' interest was less than might reasonably be expected. Quotations were steady enough on the surface but brokers suggested that they might be shaded occasionally.

Galangal—This so-called Chinese ginger was available in quantities that covered current consuming needs amply and in full measure at reasonably attractive prices. The stockfood manufacturers were the principal takers during the past week.

Goldenseal—Inquiries were few and orders were fewer. Trade was virtually at a standstill but sellers were not disposed to shade open quotations any further on spot, but what might be done at other points was at least uncertain. Supply exceeded demand considerably.

Senega—The market was strong in

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price but weak in demand. Local strength traced to the situation in the primary market where, in response to new inquiries, shippers usually advanced quotations above the level last paid for a shipment. It was a sellers' market in most respects.

Seeds

Anise—Czech seed was advanced a small fraction to the basis of 14¾c. to 15c. per pound. Other varieties lacked change. Chinese seed was exceptionally scarce and high in price at home and abroad—"abroad" meaning at this time London and, possibly, Indonesia, now that direct shipment from China is impossible.

Caraway—Lack of demand and plenty of competition in the very dull spot market brought a further and fractional price drop to the basis of 13¼c. to 13½c. per pound for Dutch seed.

Cardamom—Strong in price, moderate in supply, and fairly active along jobbing lines last week.

Celery—French seed reacted slightly in favor of buyers and most of last week the asking price was 35½c. to 36c. per pound. Indian seed held very steady at 31c. to 32c.

Coriander—Spot seed from Morocco was reduced to 10¾c. to 11c. per pound and 10½c. to 11c. was asked for future deliveries. Argentine and Czech or Roumanian seed remained quoteably unchanged.

Cumin—Moroccan seed eased back to 21c. to 21½c. per pound, depending on quality. Iranian seed was also cheaper at 20½c. to 21c. but the produce of India remained at 21c. to 21½c.

Dill—After an extended period of price stability, dewhiskered seed on spot was reduced to the basis of 11c. to 13c.

Fennel—Syrian material advanced sharply to 23c. to 24c. per pound. Czech material held at 13½c. to 14c. and Indian was still maintained at 22c. to 22½c.

Mustard—Dutch seed reappeared on the spot, this time at 13c. to 13½c. per pound. Montana yellow was reduced to 11c. per pound at the source. Other mustard seed prices lacked change.

Poppy—Some Polish seed now afloat could be had at 16c. to 16½c. per pound. It was the only development in a dull week.

Spices

Cassia—Batavia longstick was shaded to 17½c. to 18c. per pound. Also, China cassia buds were reduced to 32c. to 33c. Broken but scraped Honan, Yunnan rolls were up to 26c. to 27c. Other prices were unchanged.

Clove—Madagascar spice to arrive here later on was quoted at 68c. to 69c. per pound. The limited quantity of Zanzibar spice still obtainable on spot was higher at 71½c. to 72c. Never—well hardly ever—has clove been so strong as today.

Ginger—No. 1 Jamaican root was lower at 62c. to 63c. per pound and the No. 2 grade was shaded to 61c. to 62c. The rhattoon grade from Jamaica was nominal at 59c. Prices on other kinds of ginger held steady at unchanged levels.

Nutmeg—West Indian material weakened further and ended last week at 38½c. to 39c. per pound. East Indian material was still competitive in price but lacked further change.

Pepper—Local activity in black pepper was limited to jobbing quantities and not a great deal of such demand was current every day last week. The primary markets continued to show strength even though trading seemed to be marking time so far as that with the United States was concerned. Red peppers were mainly strong and Japanese hontaks sold higher at 35c. per pound while Turkish material was up to 27c. to 28c. Haitian pepper was slightly lower at 29c. to 30c. White pepper held about steady at $2.35 to $2.40 per pound.

Friday quotations on black pepper were:—Spot, $1.61 per pound; December shipment, $1.51; January shipment, $1.47; January-March shipment, $1.44.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

There has been no improvement in the rather dull situation which has prevailed in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market for the past month. Trading was virtually at a standstill, only the minimum immediate requirements were being bought by consumers. To some degree, this was felt to be the normal situation at this time of the year, when firms preferred to keep their stocks low just prior to the end-of-year inventories. Many oils were at the lowest prices of the year and the market was more definitely inclined in the favor of the buyer. Advances were of minor importance. They included only the scarce cananga, French neroli and natural sassafras oils. A further sharp decline was reported in the price of geranium oil, of both Algerian and Bourbon origin. Californian and Floridian orange oils exhibited much weakness and moved still lower in price. Both Ceylon and Formosa citronella oils were lower and were freely offered, but neither met with much demand. The price index dropped sharply by 10.4 points to the lowest level of the year at 193.5.

Spanish oils presented a problem to both shippers and importers. The Spanish government has been rather adamant in its attitude toward export prices. Floors have been put into effect and shippers were unable to obtain export licenses for any material priced below the official level. Thus, producers, who held large stocks which they were anxious to sell, could only sell them at the government price. Where buyers were unwilling to pay the price, no sale could be accomplished. It has been reported that several contracts have had to be broken for this reason. The Spanish government was interested in obtaining American dollars, but it might find business dropping off under these conditions, in the opinion of observers. Oils which have been affected by this situation included rosemary, juniper tar, lavender spike and eucalyptus oils. Brazil has been attempting to do the same thing with such materials as bois de rose and ocotea cymbarum oils.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cananga oil, native, 25c. per lb.
rectified, 25c. per lb.
Neroli oil, French, $60 per lb.
Sassafras oil, natural, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Java-type, 5c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, 35c. per lb.
Bourbon, $3.75 per lb.
Lignaloe wood oil, 20c. per lb.
Lime oil, distilled, W. Indian, 30c. per lb.
Orange oil, Californian, 15c. per lb.
Florida, 10c. per lb.
Palmarosa oil, 25c. per lb.
Safrol, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 8, 1950
193.5	203.9	218.4	132.7	187.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Amyris—When needed, this West Indian oil could be had with no difficulty. Traded in small quantities, normally, there was no great demand for it and prices held unchanged at $1.65 to $2 a pound.

Angelica—There has been no change in this quiet market. Both root and seed oil were available in limited quantities in some places. The high-priced oils are customarily used in small quantities for flavoring and all customary users were able to obtain their requirements at prices which have been quite stable for many months.

Anise—According to dealers, there were still plentiful stocks of this Chinese oil, despite the strict limitations upon the importation of new material from that country. It was still possible to buy the oil at the low price of $1.70 a pound in some places. Elsewhere, quotations ranged to $2.60 a pound. It was reported that there was virtually no interest shown in the oil at this time.

Bergamot—There has been no recent news from Italy concerning shipment. Thus far, there has been no new monthly quota set for this market. The next crop should be coming along at this time and the next few months will tell whether there will be any improvement in what has been a very difficult situation for almost a year. Artificial oil was still in good supply and could take care of many of the needs of consumers. It was priced from $3.35 to $6.25 a pound.

Bois de Rose—This market continued at a steady level. Prices held at the recently reduced level of $4.35 to $4.75 a pound and spot stocks were quite ample. The price floor in Brazil was reported to be in strict enforcement, but, nevertheless, there have been some favorable offers made from time to time.

Camphor—A fairly comfortable situation was reported in this market. Some dealers held good stocks of both white and sassafrassy oil at prices which were steady. Both oils could be had for the low price of 26c. a pound in some quarters.

Cananga—Some recent arrivals have helped to improve this market, which had been fairly well depleted for some months. Only a limited amount of the oil was available, but it was sufficient to meet the small demand. Prices for the native oil ranged from $9.25 to $11.15 a pound, while those for the rectified article stood at $9.75 to $13.15 a pound.

Cassia—While a few suppliers still held fair quantities of this oil and could offer it at prices as low as $4.95 to $5 a pound, elsewhere it has been reported that, in general, spot stocks were rapidly approaching the point of exhaustion. Some dealers have had to tighten their offerings with prices of $5.25 to $6 a pound. Occasionally, it has been said, there have been offers of new material. However, it was questionable as to whether such material would have the necessary legal documents which would allow it to enter this country under the regulations of the Chinese embargo.

Celeryseed—Of limited application, this oil was to be found in quantities adequate to meet the needs of consumers. Replacements were apparently available when needed and spot quotations stood at $16.50 to $21 a pound.

Citronella—This market has evidently gone into another slump. It moved lower again last week, with both Ceylon and Java-type oils declining 5c. per pound. The former material reached a new low price of $1.05 a pound in some places. The Formosan oil was down to 90c. a pound at the low end of the price scale. It was reported that the oils were flooding the market with many new offers coming from the various sources. On the spot market, there seemed to be few takers at this time.

Clove—The spot situation of this material was very dark. There were only small lots left unsold at prices which were as high as $4.50 a pound, according to reports. With the price of spice at the present exorbitant level, distillers were reluctant to continue to prepare and offer the oil, in the light of the limitations of price advances.

The outlook of clove oil for the future was none too bright. A recent survey made by the Clove Growers Association of Zanzibar at the end of the first quarter of the 1951-52 season, September 30, estimate that the total spice crop for this seasonal year would amount to 14,035,000 pounds, including spice picked in Zanzibar and Pemba. When this is compared with the output for the last seasonal year, ending June 34, 1951, which totalled 43,413,079 pounds and was the second highest crop on record, it can be seen that the coming year will have considerably less material to sell throughout the world. It was believed that there was a carryover of some 1,750,000 pounds still in the hands of growers. During the first quarter of the present seasonal year, it was reported that exports to India were the largest at 4,294,165 pounds. The Straits Settlements ranked second with 1,339,770 pounds, the United Kingdom next with 352,240 pounds and the United States fourth, taking 231,400 pounds.

Copaiba—This was an untroubled market. The balsam situation was on the easy side and the oil tended to reflect this as far as supply goes. Prices, however, have remained at a stable level, ranging from $2.50 to $3.25 a pound. Only small interest was shown in the article, as is usual.

Dillweed—On spot, this was a very weak item. There were large stocks in the hands of dealers, but sales were almost non-existent. Quotations stood at $4 to $4.50 a pound, with reports of some shading. It was said that primary sellers in the country have made some minor attempts to increase shipping prices. This has met with no success since dealers were already somewhat overstocked. The season of active consumption was still almost six months off and no appreciable change in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

the situation was anticipated at least until that time.

Eucalyptus—The minimum quotation for the 70-75 percent grade oil stood at $1.10, with other offers ranging to $1.40 a pound and the 80-85 percent article was available, in limited quantities at $1.25 to $1.55 a pound. The oil was said to be getting tighter. There have been virtually no offers out of Australia for replacements and no sizable ones were expected for the next month or so. Spain has been willing to ship some oil, but the price floor in effect in that country has placed a restriction upon the minimum shipping price allowable.

Fir—According to the trade, the cost of this material at the origin has jumped as much as 30c. a pound for future shipment. Observers were unable to understand the reason for the advance at this time. On spot, the prices remained fairly steady since most dealers held stocks sufficient to carry them for a while. Quotations were made between $2.85 and $3.55 a pound.

Geranium—Bourbon oil reached a new low price of $15 a pound, a further reduction of $3.75 a pound. It ranged in price to $24.50 a pound. Algerian oil was brought down an additional 35c. a pound to $20 and ranged to $25.25 a pound. Prices have now dropped some $10 to $15 a pound from the extremely high level at which they were held the greater part of this year. The new crop has influenced the market in this downward direction. On spot, the oil was said to be on the weak side. There was only small interest shown in it, despite the sharp decline.

Juniper Tar—With the Spanish government showing an unwillingness to relax the rigid price floor of this material, it was reported that the shipping price for this oil might be strengthened again. Dealers were not too anxious to pay higher prices for the oil and it was hoped that Spain might ease up on quotations again. Observers believed that this might take several months, however. On spot, the item was unchanged at 45c. to 50c. a pound with little trading taking place.

Lavandin—Dealers reported this market to be rather soft. There were good quantities of material on hand and very little buying. Prices have remained at the low level of $3.25 to $5 a pound. French shippers seemed to have a good supply which they were attempting to hold for higher prices, but importers were unwilling to pay more at this time.

Lavender—It has been reported that shippers in France were holding out for higher returns, but they have met much resistance on the part of importers. It was also said that some shippers were willing to entertain bids from buyers because of the lack of business and large stocks. On the spot market there has been a very dull situation. Most dealers were well-stocked but consumers have shown no particular interest in the oil. Spanish spike oil was freely offered at the low level of $1.75 to $2.95 a pound.

Lemon—Messina oil seemed to have little or no demand on the spot market. There was some very poor material to be had at low prices, but good quality material was still held at high price levels. Several recent rejections of poor oil have caused shippers to be concerned about this market and have also made importers somewhat more cautious in their purchases, except where they dealt with very reliable Italian firms. It was reported that a sizable quantity of oil has been offered by Spain, but at a cost which would make for prices well over $8 a pound on spot.

There may be some who think that Californian lemon oil is a "Johnny-come-lately" in the essential oil market, but it is an Old Timer, if judged by the OPD issue of April 1, 1901. In that issue appeared the following:—"California lemon oil has appeared in this market and is offered at 90c. per pound." Fifty years later, the oil is priced at $4.85 to $5 per pound, depending upon producer.

Lignaloe—One dealer could offer this oil at a price of $4.35 a pound, some 20c. below the previous minimum. It ranged in price to a high of $4.80 a pound. There was not very much of this Mexican material to be had, either on spot or at the origin, but neither was there much interest shown by consumers. With the Brazilian bois de rose oil freely offered, this oil was less popular.

Lime—West Indian distilled oil was available in one place at the price of $7.75 a pound. Elsewhere, it was quoted to $9.25 a pound. Expressed oil of the same origin was priced as high as $15 a pound. There were only very small amounts of either variety to be had on this market. Buying

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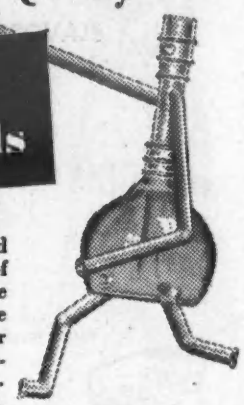
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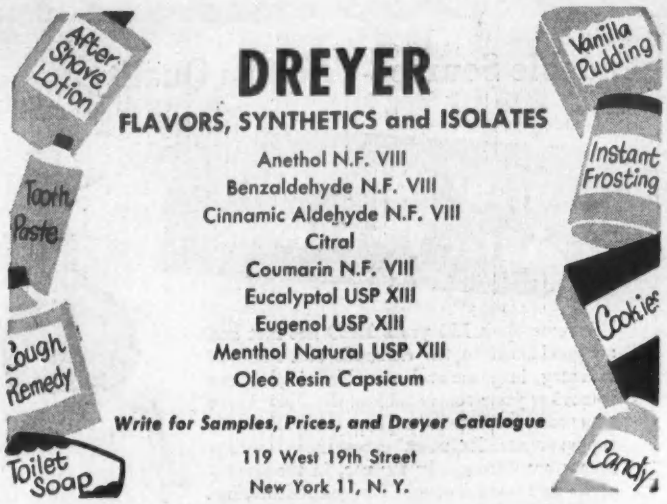

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interest has lessened from the active period during the Summer months.

Neroli—Based on the prices set in France for this year's crop, this oil has become quite expensive. It was priced at $175 to $195 a pound on the spot market. There were limited quantities, but they appeared to be adequate to meet the small demand.

Ocotea Cymbarum—According to dealers, the price floor in effect in Brazil has made it difficult for importers to bring material in at more reasonable prices, although shippers were often willing to offer their material below that level. It was reported that there has been an increase of 10c. per kilo in the shipping price. This has not yet affected the spot market, where prices stood at 75c. to $1.10 a pound. However, it was entirely possible that replacements would be priced a bit higher.

Olibanum—This has been a rather stable market. Prices were quoted between $5.50 and $7.65 a pound. Only a few dealers held stocks, but they were sufficient to fill all the requirements of the industry, which are normally small.

Orange—This market grew quite a bit softer last week. It was possible to buy the Californian oil for as low as $1.85 a pound, a further decline of 15c. a pound. Elsewhere, it was still priced as high as $2.75 a pound, depending upon brand. Oil from Florida was similarly easier as to supply and price. It was available at $2 to $2.75 a pound. Both varieties were quite plentiful and there were expectations of still more material within the next month or so.

Palmarosa—It was possible to buy this oil at the new low price of $7 per pound, a further drop of 25c. per pound. The range of quotations extended to $9 a pound, elsewhere. Supplies were adequate, but there was very little demand on the part of consumers.

Peppermint—Prices have remained at the comparatively steady level of $7 to $7.85 a pound for natural oil and $7.25 to $8.25 for the redistilled item. There were good quantities of oil on the spot market as well as a reportedly good supply readily available in the country.

Petitgrain—This has been a rather quiet market in recent weeks. Prices ranged from the low of $3.10 a pound to more typical quotations of $3.25 to $3.75 a pound. Stocks were adequate and new material was apparently available from South America when needed.

Rosemary—Like other Spanish articles, this material has felt the effect of the strictly enforced government price floor. It was reported that some export licenses have been denied to shippers who offered the material below the official price level. On the spot market, there were good stocks and prices have not been affected. However, should the difficult import situation continue, prices may rise or shortages may develop.

Rue—It was reported that replacement costs have risen at the origin. This has resulted in an upward extension of the spot price range, which stood at $2.75 to $3.40 a pound. There are only a few shippers of this rather unimportant oil and they have reported a fairly comfortable supply available when needed.

Sassafras—Natural oil was slightly higher last week. It was advanced 5c. per pound to make for a spot market of $1.80 to $2.20 per pound. Supplies were fairly good as a result of the new crop, which was reported to have been good. Artificial oil was quite steady in price at 65c. to $1.25 a pound and stocks were quite adequate.

Wormseed—This market has turned quite firm within the past few weeks. A few dealers were still able to offer the material at $7 per pound, but the more general level of quotations stood at $7.75 to $8.50 a pound. According to the trade, there has been an increase of 25c. per pound at the origin and any bids made below the new level have met with resistance. Shippers seemed to be quite independent in their views and apparently were not hard up for business.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—This material remained very weak at prices of $1.35 to $1.60 a pound for the NF quality and 75c. to 80c. for the technical grade. There were large quantities available from manufacturers, but little buying interest has been shown in the item.

Benzaldehyde—This material was steady in price at 73c. to 78c. a pound. A tightness has developed in the toluol market, with the government taking large quantities for defense purposes. This has left less than the normal quantity for industrial use and production of this aromatic chemical has felt the effect.

Ionones—While prices have remained unchanged, there has been much improvement in the supply position of these items. Lemongrass oil was freely offered and prices were a bit easier. This has made for an increased supply of these derivatives. However, manufacturers reported the demand to be somewhat smaller than what might be considered normal.

Safrol—A rather comfortable situation of the necessary basic oils has made for easier spot prices for this article. It was decreased 10c. per pound in some quarters, placing it at $1.05 to $1.75 a pound. Stocks were rather good and all requirements of the trade could be met.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Orange grades of shellac were 2c. lower last week but the bleached bonedry and refined were unchanged. In explaining the lower price, one producer stated that the prices had been "pretty full" and that there seemed to be a tendency to cut them. The demand was slow, although not any slower than that of recent weeks. Supply here and in India was good. There was fluctuation at the source, but it was not great enough to established any trend.

The inquiry for aluminum paste and powder continued at the good pace that had been observed in the recent past. Supply was in balance and practically all of the material was moving on allocation order. Dry colors had tapered off a little, but this was a usual thing for this time of year. Supply was ample. Earth colors were holding up well. Synthetic yellows, which had been somewhat tight, were reported to have freed up a little. Prices were unchanged. Titanated lithopone was holding on demand. The past several months had seen some easing, which was a reflection of the paint business. The supply was ample and the ordinary grade was also available in sufficient amount for the market. Lead metal was, of course, still affecting metallic lead paste. Supply was tight, with DO's on most of the material being sold. The demand was at a good level.

The high demand for titanium dioxide continued and the supply was still tight. Zinc pigments held pretty much unchanged. The demand was not at the levels of a year ago and in the months immediately following, but it was still high. An easing in the demand had made the supply a little more comfortable. Mica continued to move well and the supply could meet it. Hydrocarbon resins were in good demand and the supply was improving because of added facilities. Styrenes were running from fair to good. Terpenes were in a good season of consumption. Cumar-indenes were somewhat easier on demand, with an easing in the New England leather trade partly responsible. Maleics were steady. Some phenolics were easier but others were still as tight as they had been. Alkyd demand was about equal to consumption. Some slight price reductions took effect December 1.

Natural resins, as a result of low inventories in the hands of consumers, were said to have picked up a little. Buying was not on a large scale, however, and most of it was for immediate shipment. Domestic and Argentine casein held unchanged on price. Material from other sources continued available. The week saw no change in lecithin, although it was lower over a period of several months. One source predicted that prices would not drop much more, however.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—The price continued at its previously established levels last week and the demand was still at the good point that had been apparent for some time. Supply was about in balance with the demand. Practically all of the material was still moving on allocation order.

Dry Colors—The demand was said to have tapered off somewhat but not seriously. This was not an unusual thing for this time of year and was still considered to be holding at normal levels. The supply was at a good point and there were no changes reported in the price structure.

Earth Colors—The demand was reported to be holding up well at this time. The synthetic yellows, which had been in a tight supply position, were reported to have improved somewhat. The price structure was holding at the previously established levels.

Lead, Red—One source last week reported that it was now importing this material in considerable amounts, and was also bringing in litharge in like quantities.

Lithopone—The demand for the titanated was at about the same levels that had prevailed in the past few weeks. Over a period of several months it has eased somewhat because of the easier paint business. The supply was at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the market without any particular difficulty. The ordinary was also easily available. Titanated was quoted at 10c. in carloads and 11c. in less than carloads. Ordinary was at .079 in carloads and .0865 to .089 in less than carloads.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 35c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, No. 2, superfine, TN, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 8, 1950
215.3	215.3	215.3	173.7	212.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Metallic Lead Paste—The lead metal picture was still having its effect on the market for this material. The demand for the metallic paste was continuing very well and the supply was on the tight side, with most of the material said to be charted along DO lines. In drum lots of 20,000 to 40,000 pounds, the price at the works was 36½c. In lots of 10,000 to 20,000 pounds it was 37c. The price for 2,000 to 10,000 pound lots was 37½c. and in amounts of 200 to 2,000 pounds the price was 38c. Prices ex warehouse, Jersey City, were 4½c. higher.

Titanium Dioxide—The supply continued tight and the demand held at the high point that had been evident for sime time. There were no changes in the price structure.

Zinc Pigments—The demand held at the same levels that had prevailed recently. It was not so high as it had been at the high point that was established a year ago and in the months following, but it was still continuing at what were considered good levels. The supply was in a better position because of the easing of the demand pressure. Prices were maintained at the recently re-established levels.

Fillers and Extenders

Mica—The price was holding at the previously established levels and the demand continued at the good point that had been apparent recently. The supply was up to it.

Synthetic Resins

Hydrocarbon resins were unchanged on price. The demand was reported to be very good and new production facilities had caused a considerable improvement in the supply situation. The availability at present was fairly good and it was said that efforts were being made to increase it. One producer stated that while it was not pushing the material, it was able to accommodate its regular customers and was able to take on some new ones if their requirements were not too heavy. The raw materials situation was satisfactory.

Styrenes were reported to be running from fair to good on demand and the supply was somewhat easier than it had been. One producer stated that the price structure was holding, for the moment. The production of terpenes was better than it had been but it will not be good until the end of the first quarter of 1952, it was said. Prices were holding and there were no immediate changes foreseen. This is a good season for this material, with a considerable amount of it going into pressure sensitive tapes. The demand for cumar-indenes was easier. Part of the reason was the slowing up of the leather and shoe business in New England. Supply was not as high as it might be, however. One producer stated that it could sell more if it had it and expected to increase its production in January. The price listings were holding and there were no signs at this time that it would change.

Maleics continued in a steady demand and were moving at about fair levels. The supply was high enough to accommodate the current rate of purchasing. Some phenolics were easier but others were as tight as they had been. Alkyds were moving well and the supply was about neck and neck with the rate of consumption. One producer announced that on December 1 it reduced some of its alkyds slightly. The supply of linseed oil was ample but the demand continued on the quiet side. It showed a lower tendency last week. Soybean oil was steady as to price but the demand was not very considerable. There was enough of it available to satisfy the needs of consumers without any particular difficulty.

Tariff Commission figures just released show that for the month of August under phenolic and other tar acid resins, protective coating resins, unmodified and mod-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ified except by rosin, the production amounted to 2,524,663 pounds. For the month of September this figure was somewhat lower at 2,461,600 pounds.

Under urea and melamine resins, the figures show that protective coating resins, straight and unmodified, were produced in the amount of 1,632,325 pounds during the month of August while during the month of September the figure was 1,327,850 pounds.

The report for styrene resins, under the heading for protective coatings resins, straight and modified, shows a production of 3,647,791 pounds for the month of August. This was somewhat higher than that of the following month, for during that period the figure came to 3,521,899 pounds.

There were no production figures available under the vinyl resins section for protective coatings, although it was reported that in the month of August sales amounted to 2,025,154 pounds, while during the month of September the sales figure was 1,598,724 pounds.

The alkyd resins section for protective coatings show that unmodified phthalic anhydride types were produced in August in the amount of 19,806,899 pounds. In the month of August the figure amounted to 16,905,997 pounds. Material modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials was produced in the amount of 8,215,982 pounds. This was higher than the September production, for during that month the production amounted to 6,948,181 pounds. Polybasic acid types (except phthalic), unmodified, showed a production of 550,215 pounds during the month of August. The production for September was 688,895 pounds. Material modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials was produced in the amount of 724,554 pounds during the month of August while the September figure came to 573,312 pounds.

Protective coating resins, listed under miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resin materials, showed a production of 1,491,749 pounds during the month of August and a production of 7,810,343 pounds during the month of September.

Natural Resins

Although there was not any sharp pick-up in the market for the gums, it was said last week that there was some increase in business and that this was largely a result of the inventory condition. Consumers, it was reported, had been inventory conscious, but now that they had worked their stocks down to a low point they were in the market again for more material. The buying was not on a large scale, but it was for immediate shipment. This, it was said, indicated that the goods was needed promptly because the business was there. Supply was in a good enough position to accommodate current inquiry of ordinary amounts, although it was said that if the demand should pick up sharply and many consumers should come into the market at once there would probably be some pinch. At the source some materials were in a reasonably free condition although others were not quite so easy to come by. The prices at the source have been continuing on a fairly even plane except for the times when other countries were in the market for considerable amounts of gums. At those times, the prices at the source naturally strengthened. There have been no troubles reported with shipping, although the recent dock strike in New York had its effect on importers whose cargoes were landed at other ports and had to be delivered to them by other means.

Shellac—Orange grades last week were 2c. lower than the previous listing but the bleached bonedry and refined were unchanged. Lemon No. 1 was listed at 54c. to 55c.; lemon No. 2 was at 52c. to 53c.; superfine was at 50c. to 51c. and TN was at 48c. to 49c.

The demand during the week was reported to be on the slow side, although it was said that it had not eased up to any great extent from its previous position. One producer said that prices here had been "pretty full" and that there seemed to be a tendency to cut them. The supply here was not large although there was enough material to accommodate the present market. It had been said, however, that if there should be a sharp upturn in ordering there might be something of a pinch, and especially if a large number of consumers should all come to the market for supplies at the same time. The supply in India was at a good point

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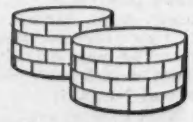

Protective Coatings

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★ ALKYD BASE COATINGS ★ VINYL BASE COATINGS
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Protective Coatings Division
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
GRANT BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

WRD 3428

t this time. There was some fluctuation here but it was not great enough to establish any real trend. The lower prices here, it was said, were the result of the domestic situation and the fact that prices had been firm, rather than a reflection of the Indian picture.

Naval Stores

The market for gum rosin was reported steady, with firmness in the tone. Inquiry was said to be continuing at a good and wide level. Inquiries, it was said by some, outnumbered the orders. The inquiry for gum turpentine was reported to be fair.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended December 7 was as follows. (Under Savannah Exchange prices marked with an asterisk are actual sales prices of the week, others are last known prices):—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$9.25	$9.75
	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.25	9.75
	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.25	9.75
	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25	9.75
	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25	9.75
	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25	9.75
	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25	9.75
	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25	9.75
	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25	9.75
	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.25	9.75
G	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.75	10.50
W	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	10.00	10.75
	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	10.00	10.75
	Drums						
les					†		
ceipts	24	91	69	277	†		
ipments	319			2,219	†		
ocks	17,357	17,448	17,517	15,575	†		

Gum Turpentine

ew York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b.gal. (7 lbs.). .88½
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. (7 lbs.). 1.00

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
r gal	.80	.80	.80	.80	†
les, dms					†
ceipts, dms		602	265		†
ipments, dms	40	113	24	115	†
ocks, dms	8,472	8,921	9,162	9,047	†

†Not available.

Lacquer Materials

Plasticizers—The Office of Price Stabization was asked by plastizer producers last week for a tailored pricing regulation covering dioctyl phthalate type lasticizers and spelling out dollars and ents ceiling on standard items. The producers, at an industry advisory committee eeting with OPS officials, said new ceilgs should be established on the basis of eighted average of ceilings set up under PR-22. They also discussed an alternave of developing industry-wide percentge cost adjustment factors applicable to rices established under GCPR. Producers id that part of the industry is still unr GCPR, which does not reflect recent creases in raw material costs.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices held at their previously tablished levels for the domestic and rgentine materials during the past week. he Argentine government was still holdg to the floor price of 30c., but the opinn continued here that this price would ve to be changed if the material from e Argentine was to meet the competition eing given by material from other urces. Poor weather had slowed down oduction in the Argentine and while the ush season there was beginning some ought that the output would amount to more than 20,000 tons for the coming ar. In another quarter, however, it was timated that the production would reach ,000.

Supplies of Argentine and domestic ere at a high enough level to accommote the market, but the demand was not a high level, which represented a conuation of its position for some time st. One source stated during the eek:—"The market continues on the dull de with occasional orders being placed. me real bargains appear from time to me. Most buyers seem to have their eyes their inventory positions and want ese low for the year-end statement."

Top quality Danish material is said to receiving recognition from consumers re and one source predicted last week at its use will increase each year. The aterial is said to be reasonably priced. ecause of the dollar shortage, the French oducers have put their prices down to a ry low level in an effort to produce busiss. This has met with success to some tent. The weather in France has been vorable but production is expected to w up with coming cold weather. This ar's production will be the largest since e end of the war but will still be some percent under that for 1939.

Dutch material was pretty much unanged, with the product available at at were said to be attractive prices. New aland material is easier and parcels are ailable for delivery the middle of next nth. Some Swiss material is still available on spot at prices that are said to be reasonable.

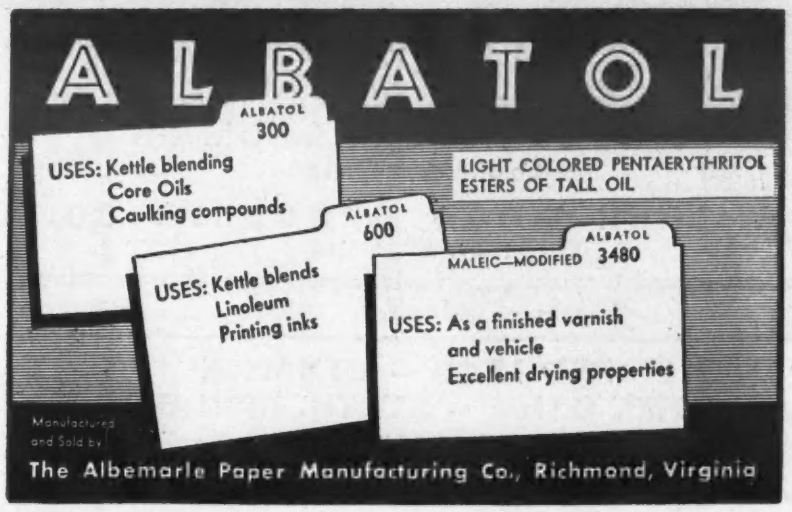
One source, interested in additional outlets for casein, said last week that two physicians in this country have developed a dressing for burns and sears that produces excellent results. It is said that a large pharmaceutical house is putting it out in the form of a gel and that the Armed Forces are interested in it.

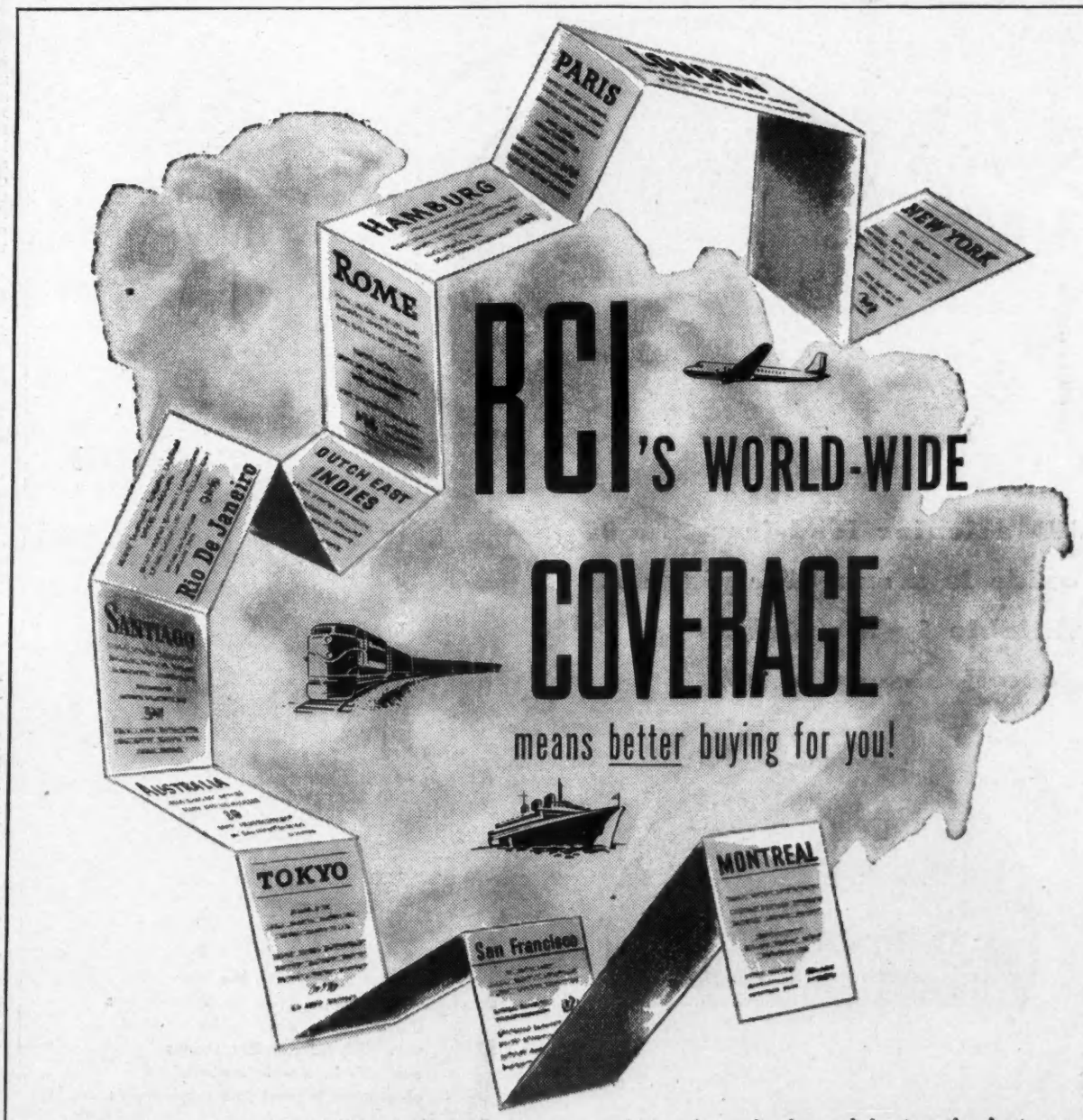
Lecithin—The demand was continuing at what were called normal levels and was approximately in balance with the supply. It had eased off somewhat in the last few months but in the past week it was holding to an unchanged level. One source said last week that it did not think the prices could get very much below the present levels. The unbleached material was at 17c. in carloads and 18c. in less than carloads.

Trade Briefs

Patterson-Sargeant Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named I. C. Black director of trade sales and A. H. Blowers manager of trade sales.

Russel Hayden, of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Lockport, N. Y., was guest speaker at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club in Middleport, N. Y.





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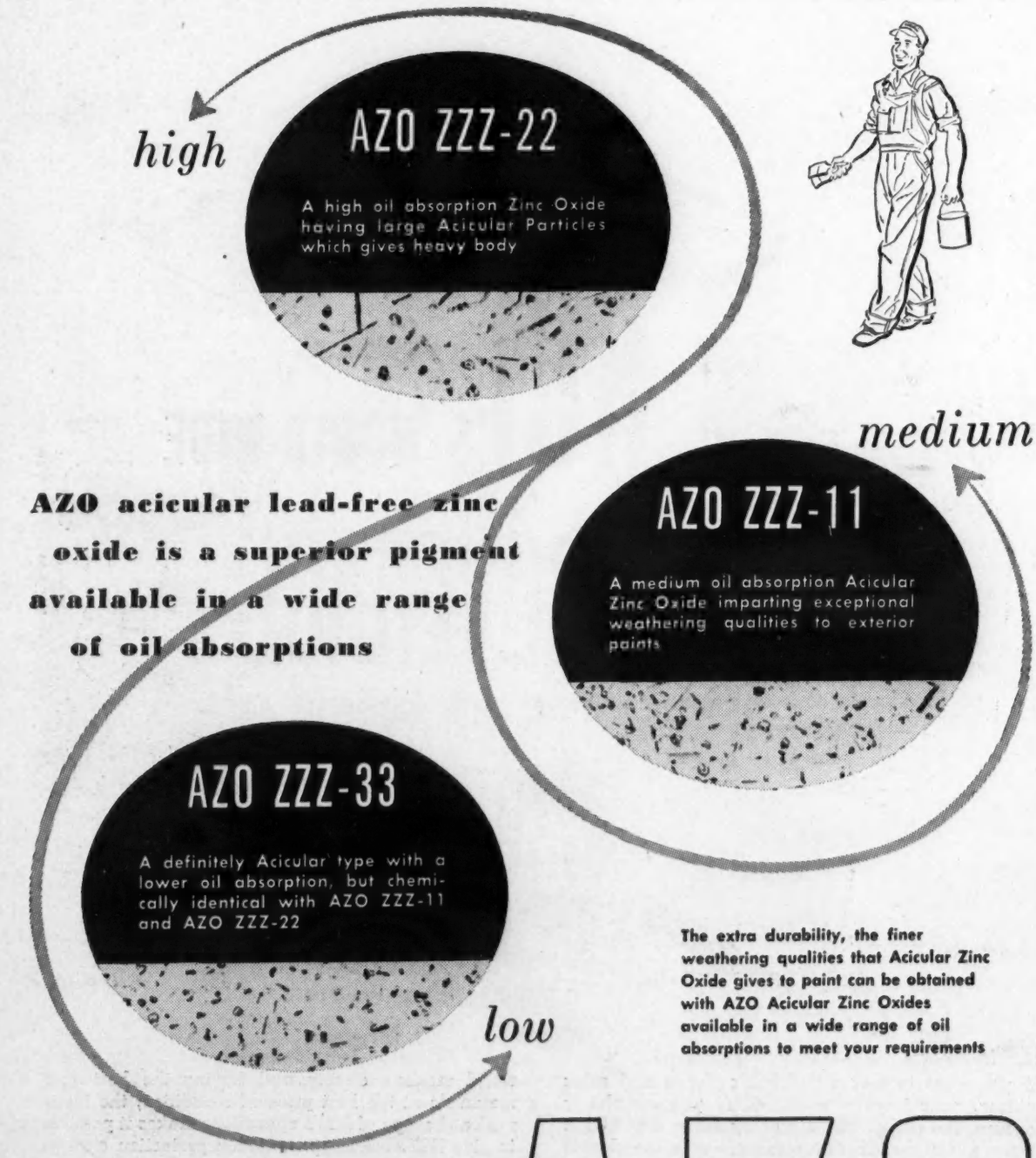
Resinate Production Patent Now Available for Licensing

Methods of preparing new and improved metal resinates from rosin and rosin derivatives, developed by the Department of Agriculture, are described in U. S. Patent No. 2,572,071, granted recently to Ray V. Lawrence, head of the technological section, and William E. St. Clair, a former staff member, of the Olustee Naval Stores Station, Olustee, Fla.

This patent, issued October 23, 1951, is the result of several years' research, some of which was completed in New Orleans, La., before consolidation of the department's pine gum utilization studies in Olustee early this year. The Olustee station is a unit of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, administered by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans.

Messrs. Lawrence and St. Clair have assigned the patent to the Government so that it is available for licensing and use on a royalty free- non-exclusive basis. Applications for licenses should be addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Washington 25, D. C. If copies of the patent are desired, they may be obtained from the Commissioner of Patents, Washington 25, D. C., for 25 cents each.

The methods described involve the fusion of rosin or of rosin derivatives, modified by treatment with an aldehyde, with a suitable metal compound to produce neutral resinates of a permanently fusible type characterized by a high metal content, greater solubility, and generally better stability to heat and air than are found in the conventional products. Nearly every metal resinate of commercial importance can be produced.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Plastics Industry Society Meets in N.Y. This Week

The third plastics film, sheeting and coated fabrics division conference, sponsored by The Society of the Plastics Industry, will be held December 13 and 14 at the Commodore hotel, New York.

"Because of the continuing growth of this branch of the plastics industry, we have included on the program for these two days problems which are currently pressing the plastics companies in this field," said William T. Cruse, executive vice-president of SPI. "During the conference," Mr. Cruse continued, "talks will be given on vinyl film, sheeting and coated fabrics in the automotive field; printing and styling; vinyl plastics future in the floor and wall covering fields; chain store merchandising of plastics film; economic and financial trends in the vinyl film and sheeting markets; radiant heat for vacuum forming, fusion and embossing and plasticizer migration. A symposium will be held on the subject of "Calendered, Cast or Extruded Film" and also there will be presented to the plastics film and sheeting industry the possibility of promulgating trade practice rules for vinyl plastics film.

Copper, Aluminum Export Filing Dates Moved Up

The dates on which license applications covering second-quarter, 1952, exports of CMP copper and aluminum may be filed have been advanced to December 15-31, 1951, the Office of International Trade announced December 6.

The new filing period, which applies only to CMP nonferrous commodities covered by OIT'S processing code NONF, is two weeks earlier than the period previously announced. This will enable exporters to obtain export licenses and allotments of materials earlier and, it is hoped, give them a better opportunity to obtain a place in second-quarter mill schedules, OIT said.

Cleveland Paint Club Xmas Party on Wed.

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its Christmas party December 12 at the Statler hotel in that city. The meeting will get under way at 5:15 p.m. with a talk on the "Impact of Mobilization on Building and Our Future Economy" presented by the combined research staffs of *Architectural Forum*, *Time* and *Fortune* magazines.

Appearance Measurement Training Course to Be Held February 11-15

A training course on appearance measurement will be conducted by Richard S. Hunter and staff February 11 to 15 at the Henry A. Gardner Laboratory, Inc., Bethesda, Md. The course is designed to aid technologists in measuring color, reflectance, gloss and other appearance attributes of materials. Emphasis is on the fundamental, optical and psychological factors which cause materials to appear as they do, and on the measurement of these factors. The course consists of lectures, laboratory work and individual discussions. Details and enrollment blanks are available from Gardner Laboratories.

Nat'l Gypsum Appoints Davis

National Gypsum Company has appointed Frank D. Davis to fill the public relations manager position vacated by David A. White, jr., now on active duty with the US Air Force, according to Dean D. Crandell, vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Davis will be located at the company's Buffalo, N. Y., executive offices.

Baker Has Plasticizers Bulletin

The Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, is offering a technical bulletin on the use of several Baker plasticizers with allyl starch. Formulations are given illustrating the plasticization afforded by the use of Baker products.

Cuban Third Quarter Lard Imports Hit 31,600,000 Lbs.

Cuban imports of lard and rendered pork fat during the third quarter of 1951 totaled 31,600,000 pounds, according to ship's manifests data, as compared with 25,500,000 pounds during the second quarter and 45,300,000 pounds during third quarter 1950, reports J. R. Johnstone, American Embassy, Havana. Nearly all of the lard and rendered pork fat consumed in Cuba is imported from the United States.

Cuba's lard stocks dropped to about 16,000,000 pounds on October 1. Consumption remained at a high level, averaging about 11,000,000 pounds monthly, or about the same as during the previous quarter. Cattle marketings in Cuba were up moderately during the period under review, resulting in an increased output of inedible tallow. Third quarter production is estimated at 3,800,000 pounds, as compared with 3,200,000 pounds during the second quarter. Tallow imports during the third quarter amounted to 6,200,000 pounds. Because of the large storage capacity of local soap plants, short term imports are not directly related to consumption requirements for the period.

Cuban import requirements for the fourth quarter of 1951 are forecast at 35,000,000 pounds of lard and rendered pork fat and 8,000,000 pounds of inedible tallow and grease.

C-D-I-C Meets Tonight

The Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis and Columbus Paint & Varnish Production Club will hold its 315th meeting tonight at the Alms hotel, Cincinnati. R. L. Huber, of Hercules Powder Company, will speak on "Hot News in Lacquer."

Bakelite Issues Plastics Information

Descriptions of more than fifty "Bakelite" and "Vinylite" plastics, their properties and uses, are condensed into an eight-page ready reference file compiled and recently published by Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Visually aided by fifty-six photographic illustrations picturing actual finished products, the new booklet covers in abridged form the wide range of special and general-purpose "Bakelite" and "Vinylite" plastics. Copies of "Condensed Reference File of Bakelite and Vinylite Plastics and Resins" may be obtained by writing the company at 300 Madison Avenue, New York 17.

Nylon Plastic to Go Off Allocation After January 1

Nylon plastic is to be removed from allocation after the first of the year by the National Production Authority due to the greatly improved supply situation resulting from an expansion in production.

This rather special plastic product was placed under allocation early in the year as a schedule "A" product under order M-45 because of the large military needs for the material as a wire and cable covering. Later, as production caught up with demand, it was moved over to the "B" list of products which required that the producers only needed to report to NPA.

The agency is expected now to ease restrictions even further by taking the material off allocation entirely.

Sherwin-Williams Advances Kautz and Stout at Newark

L. F. Kautz, formerly director of the Newark, N. J., paint, varnish and lacquer laboratory of The Sherwin-Williams Company, has been appointed assistant general superintendent of the Newark plant. Mr. Kautz has served the organization fifteen years. Succeeding him as director of the Newark laboratory is E. S. Stout. Mr. Stout has fourteen years of technical experience in the coatings industry, both with Sherwin-Williams and the US Navy.

D.M. Smith to Head Smead & Small, Inc.

Smead & Small, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, announces the election of Donald M. Smith as vice-president and general manager. The Cleveland firm has been servicing the paint, varnish, rubber and allied trades with raw materials, oils and chemicals for thirty-eight years.

Mr. Smith will have complete charge of operations, and will also continue his own firm, Donald McKay Smith Company, manufacturer's representatives in the same field. The two firms will utilize the same offices and staff at 1630 Hanna Building, Cleveland.

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Lard Sought by USDA For Army Use in Ryukyus

The Department of Agriculture has invited bids for the purchase of approximately 1,500,000 pounds of refined or unrefined lard for the Department of the Army for use in the Ryukyu Islands.

Offers must be received by 4 p.m., e.s.t., December 12 and will be accepted not later than 11:59 p.m. December 14. Non-receipt of acceptance by USDA indicates rejection of offer. Lard, with antioxidant added, must be delivered at plants during the period from December 21 to January 18. Lard must be packed in steel drums. Bids are invited f.o.b. plants, warehouses, or points of origin. Further information obtained from the livestock branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Room 3534, South Building, Washington 25, D. C.

NPA Weighs New Curbs

Measures are being considered to allocate aluminum scrap, the National Production Authority told the aluminum casting industry advisory committee December 6. NPA officials said that the vital necessity of maintaining a supply of aluminum scrap for secondary smelters and others who provide the casting industry with metal is recognized by the government. NPA said that it will support the industry's requirements as much as possible.

G-E Appoints DePasse

Alfred B. DePasse of the General Electric Company's chemical division has been appointed supervisor of the customer service section at the G-E "Glyptal" alkyd resin plant in Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. DePasse was previously supervisor of customer service for silicones at the division's Waterford, N. Y., plant.

AIChE Elects W.I. Burt

—Continued from page 4

chemical engineers. William T. Dixon, of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected for a one-year period. He is manager, design division, engineering and construction department of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia. Four directors, elected to serve for a three-year term, are J. Henry Rushton, professor of chemical engineering and director of department, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago; Philip H. Groggins, chief, agricultural chemicals section, chemical division, National Production Authority; J. C. Elgin, professor of chemical engineering, chairman of department and associate dean of the engineering school, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., and Arthur K. Doolittle, assistant director of research, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, South Charleston, W. Va.

The new president, Mr. Burt, has been with the Goodrich Chemical since 1927, and was prior to his position as vice-president, the superintendent of production of the chemical division, and manager of chemical manufacturing division. Mr. Nichols, the new AIChE vice-president, has been with Monsanto as director of the general engineering department since 1949. Prior to that he had been with Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation since 1930, becoming technical assistant to the executive vice-president in 1943.

At a banquet held the evening of December 4, Richard H. Wilhelm, professor of chemical engineering at Princeton University, was presented with the sixteenth William H. Walker award of the institute. Chosen by a jury of chemical engineers headed by Dr. Allan P. Colburn, provost of the University of Delaware, Professor Wilhelm was cited for "his excellent pub cation record over the years and for rece outstanding contributions" to the liter ture of the chemical engineering field.

Dr. T. H. Chilton, 1951 AIChE preside and technical director of the developme engineering division of E. I. duPont Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., ma the presentation.

NPA Chemical Division

—Continued from page 3

ant and owner of the Gage Laboratori New York. Dr. Lowell Kilgore is chi of the plastics branch. He formerly w chief of the chemical division in the offi of domestic commerce.

Both the protective coatings branch a the plastics branch are made up of fo sections. The protective coatings sectio are paints; printing ink; naval stores, a pigments. Under the plastics branch a the thermo-setting resins; thermo-plas resins; polymers; and adhesive sections.

Coaltar Chemicals, Drugs

The other two commodity branches the Chemical Division and their chi are:—

Coaltar chemicals, dyes and interm diate branch, Louis A. Schleuter, chi and George R. Magee, deputy chi Seven sections as follows:—Benzol, nap thalene and tar products; intermediat dyes and finishes; aldehydes; plasticize and petrochemicals.

Drugs, solvents, and detergents bran Frank E. Bennett, chief, and Christian Holland, deputy chief. Five sections follows:—Drugs and cosmetics; glycer soap and detergents; alcohols; glycols, a solvents.

Leroy C. Steward is chief of the Fac ities Branch and F. M. Hoffeins is chi and Oscar Colton is deputy chief of t program and requirements branch.

In commenting upon the urgency close cooperation with other NPA di sions, Mr. Tracy said:—

"The chemical industry produces abo 20 percent of the gross national produ and deserves full recognition alongside steel, copper and aluminum as a produc of basic materials essential to the natio economy whether for defense or for fense-supporting activities. Its great contribution is generally indirect a therefore, difficult to evaluate.

"Metals can be shaped and fabricat into different forms for many different uses, but they still remain recogniza and weighable as metals. Chemicals ca be traced through to the end product the same manner, and it is this fact t makes the chemicals industry so com cated and the problems confronting chemical division so important in the pr ent emergency."

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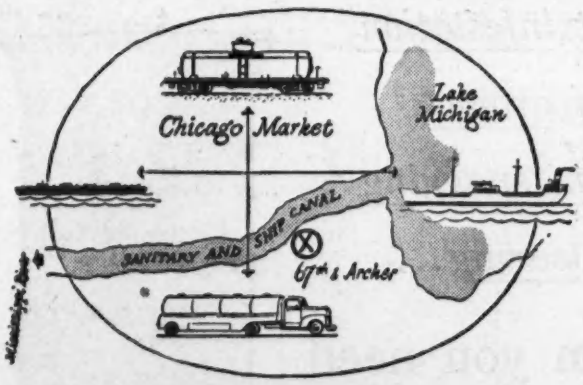

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The new terminal is ideally situated near Chicago's Clearing Industrial District at 67th and Archer on the Sanitary and Ship Canal. It's fully equipped with most modern facilities—special equipment guards against contamination of different types of liquids—protects against excessive evaporation. Everything for safe, profitable storage and complete distribution at lowest cost.

As a further aid, General American Tank Storage Terminal warehouse receipts represent the highest form of collateral. For financing, storage or distribution suggestions, call on your nearest General American representative.

Aerial view of Carteret, N. J. Terminal

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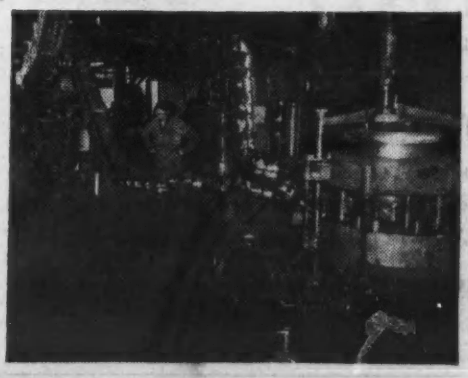

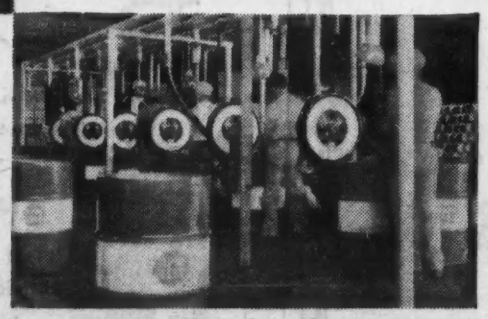

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Plastics Industry Expands Public Relations Program

The plastics industry launched an expanded public relations program at the organizational meeting of the public relations committee of the Society of the Plastics Industry, held recently at the Commodore hotel, New York.

Committee chairman is Edmund D. Kennedy, advertising and sales promotional manager of the plastics division of Monsanto Chemical Company. To facilitate the group's task of fostering public acceptance and recognition of plastics, five key subcommittees were formed to handle various phases of the program. The preliminary job of each subcommittee will be that of developing plans for getting each section of the public relations program underway and to recommend suitable budgets. While the main public relations committee, serving as a policy-making group, plans to meet on a bimonthly basis, the subcommittee work is seen as a continuing activity dealing with specific assignments.

West Virginia Puts New Tall Oil Unit into Operation

A new tall oil deodorizing unit has been successfully put in operation at the Covington, Va., tall oil plant of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company. Designed and erected by the Rust Process Design Company of Pittsburgh, the new unit is said to have improved the quality of the tall oil product through a higher refinement by means of advanced technic in vacuum distillation.

Waugh Ass't Chief of BAE

Appointment of Frederick V. Waugh as assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, has been announced by Oris V. Wells, chief. In his new position Mr. Waugh will be in charge of the price, income, and marketing research and related service activities of the Bureau, filling a vacancy left by the recent retirement of Dr. O. C. Stine.

Since 1946 Mr. Waugh has been economist on the staff of the Council of Economic Advisers, responsible for staff work in agriculture and assisting in preparation of the President's economic report. He is a past president of the American Farm Economic Association.

Borden Begins Construction On Philadelphia Laboratory

Construction work on a new $365,000 research laboratory has been begun by the Borden Company's chemical division in Philadelphia, it has been announced by William F. Leicester, president of the division. The laboratory, to be adjacent to the company's Durite molding compounds and industrial resins plant, is scheduled for completion by next June.

The research laboratory will be housed in a one-story building and will have total floor space of approximately 11,000 square feet. Research emphasis will be on development of new technics and chemical products such as synthetic resins, coatings and binders, Mr. Leicester said. The laboratory will conduct research with resinous materials derived from furfural, phenol and resorcinol; ammonia in form of urea and methanol; formaldehyde and derivatives vinyl polymers and proteins.

Alkydol Has Resins, Gums Catalog

Alkydol Laboratories, Inc., Cicero, Ill., has issued a products catalog giving complete technical data on the Alkydol line of hard gums and alkyd resins for the paint, varnish, lacquer, printing ink and paper coating industries. Several formulations are also given. Special attention is devoted to government specification items. An entirely new line of improved alkyd resins is also included. The company's address is 3242 South Fiftieth avenue, to which requests for copies may be sent.

Trade Briefs

Warwick Chemical Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., is currently offering "Suntone White VSI," a rotogravure printing color for vinyl film.

Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has assigned Joseph J. Horak to the southeastern states territory, including Washington, D. C.

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Hercules Adds New Unit For Production of Resins

The opening of a new unit in Savannah, Ga., for the production of "Kymene 138" and "Kymene 234," wet-strength resins for paper, has been announced by Hercules Powder Company's paper makers' chemical department. The unit was opened, Hercules said, to assure a more convenient source of wet-strength resins for paper and paperboard producers who have plants located in the south. "Kymene" resins are also produced at the Hercules plant in Mansfield, Mass.

Coe in G-E Silicone Post

Jerome T. Coe of General Electric Company's chemical division has been appointed customer service supervisor for silicone products with offices in Waterford, N. Y. Mr. Coe, who has been manufacturing engineer at General Electric's silicone plant there since October, was previously in charge of the plant's process development section.

Witco Appoints Brubaker

Harry M. Brubaker has been appointed assistant sales manager of the carbon black division of Witco Chemical Company. He will occupy offices at 311 Evans Building in Akron, Ohio. Before joining Witco, Mr. Brubaker was with B. F. Goodrich's Hycar Division, the Phillips Chemical Company, and the Sid Richardson Carbon Company.

Berry Post to Hammer

E. J. Hammer has been appointed purchasing agent for Berry Brothers, Inc., Detroit. Mr. Hammer will fill the vacancy created by the recent death of Homer Dedenback.

Tall Oil Ass'n Issues Bulletin

The Tall Oil Association, 122 East 42nd street, New York 17, has issued the ninth in a series of tall oil bulletins. The new publication, entitled "Tall Oil in Emulsions," discusses the availability of tall oil, emulsions, emulsifiers, emulsifier types, the making of emulsions, soluble oils, equipment for making emulsions, polymerization, agricultural emulsions, cutting oils and asphalt emulsions.

DuPont, Glidden Win

—Continued from page 5

terchemical Corporation; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Columbus Varnish Company; Grand Rapids Varnish Company, Lilly Company of High Point, N. C.; Lilly Varnish Company of Indianapolis, Ind., and Southern Varnish Company.

DuPont President's Comment

Commenting on the outcome of the trial, Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of duPont, stated that it was a "real satisfaction that the jury upheld the company's contention that it was innocent of violating the antitrust laws," and added that this was the second time duPont has been tried before a jury on antitrust charges and has been fully acquitted.

Dwight P. Joyce, Glidden president, estimated that it cost his company more than $100,000 to put up its defense. "Had we pleaded nolo contendere," he added, "we would have had to pay only $5,000." He said that he thought the $95,000 well worth the expenditure "to take the stigma off the company's name," and expressed the hope that the decision would encourage all industry "to bring these cases into the open."

New York Antitrust Action

Meanwhile, in another antitrust action in New York federal district court, duPont filed papers opposing a government proposal that it grant unrestricted licenses to make, use and sell nylon royalty-free, grant licenses but charge a royalty on all its other patents, and give similar licenses on future nylon patents for eight years and on other duPont products for five years.

In its statement, duPont declared that the proposal amounted to "confiscation" and was "beyond the power of this court." Calling it "wholly unnecessary and punitive," the company charged that the proposal "is directed primarily toward undermining duPont's competitive position in the United States with resulting injury to its present and future productivity, research and efficiency."

The New York court had previously found that duPont, Imperial Chemical Industries and Remington Arms Company had conspired to divide world markets in their products and had entered into agreements to carry out the conspiracy. The government stated that it had made its proposal to implement the court's decision.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Quiet trading continued in oils and fats last week as consumers confined demand to occasional carlots for nearby delivery. Interest in forward requirements continued slow. Crude edible oils remained firm and cottonseed and peanut oils were lifted fractionally. Price index declined 1.1 points.

Coconut oil was lifted fractionally, with the firmness of copra. Edible olive oil continued unsettled and purchases of small lots were made at slightly reduced levels. Olive foots were inactive for spot delivery and lower. Palm oil on spot was cut 1½ cents per pound, owing to lower cost of future delivery.

Linseed oil was cut fractionally and lack of consuming demand kept the undertone easy. Firm bids for carlots could have shaded asking prices several points per pound. Refined fish oil while quotably unchanged also could have been shaded. Crude menhaden and sardine oil were scarce and entirely nominal.

Tallow and greases were stronger and lifted fractionally. Offerings of both materials were not as liberal as heretofore. Export inquiry was more active. Reports from Washington stated that Office of Price Stabilization was about to reduce the ceiling on tallow 4¼ cents per pound below the prevailing ceiling, while the current market price was about 2½ cents under the new ceiling. The proposed change had little effect on the market. Other commodities that are selling below ceilings include, cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed oil and soybeans.

Scarcity of available supplies of all oilmeals and active consuming inquiry kept the market in a strong position. Ceilings were maintained for all meals, with resale lots commanding premiums. Production was sold up for delivery early next year. Small peanut releases by the government has caused some mills to shut down.

Carnauba wax became stronger late last week, following the absorption of cheap lots and prices were lifted 1 to 4 cents per pound. North country, No. 3 crude was boosted 4 cents and refined 1 to 2 cents, and yellow 2 cents per pound. The lower prices brought good consuming demand which was not satisfied.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued on a steady basis, last week scoring moderate advances. Trading was mixed and active. Open interest reached an all time high totaling more than 8,300 contracts, the major portion of which was reported as hedges against crude oil purchases. Hedging sales were quite active and were readily taken by speculators. Tenders on December contracts also registered new record total of 278 contracts to date, the largest in years. The trade awaited with interest the government cotton crop report, scheduled for Monday and resulted in considerable evening up sales late in the week. Private estimates range all the way from 14,800,000 bales to 15,500,000 bales.

Crude cottonseed oil continued firm, despite quiet business. Light sales were reported at 13½c. and later at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, the Southeast for December, while January was bid at 13¾c.; February, 14c.; and May, 14⅛c. In Texas, December was nominal at 13¾c.

Census Bureau reported that United States mills during October (24¾ working days) consumed 905,062 running bales of cotton compared with 722,000 bales in September (19½ working days) and 836,788 bales in October a year ago (19¾ working days). Consumption of cotton during the three months ended with October totaled 2,381,185 bales compared with 2,604,817 bales in the same period of the 1950-51 cotton year. The bureau reported the daily rate of use during October was 36,568 bales compared with 37,026 in September and 42,369 bales in October, a year ago.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended December 7 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	254	16.50	15.85	16.40@16.50
January	15	16.56	16.01	16.56S
March	682	16.94	16.33	16.87S
May	1,701	17.20	16.60	17.18S
July	1,343	17.47	16.78	17.38S
September	203	17.12	16.75	17.10@17.12
October	64	16.79	16.53	16.79S

Total sales, 4,262 tankcars.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 13⅝c. and crude soybean oil at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Market quiet, but steady. Cottonseed meal and hulls in scant supply in this territory. Trading also limited in the southeast. Cottonseed meal quoted at $85 per ton, sacked Georgia and South Carolina points, December-February shipment.

Linseed Oil

This market continued to fluctuate with flaxseed and declined ½c. per pound last week. Raw oil dropped to 20.40c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3 and 21.40c. per pound, drums, carlots. Buying interest continued conspicuous by its absence and firm bids could have shaded quotations several points for carlot business. Sales were restricted to an occasional tankwagon and small drum lots. Withdrawals of oil against former contracts continued at a good pace for this season of the year.

Department of Agriculture set the 1952 flaxseed production goal at 38,000,000 bushels, compared with 1951 production of 32,000,000 bushels and acreage goal was raised to 4,000,000 acres from 3,878,000 acres last year.

CCC, December 1 announced that 212,000,000 pounds of linseed oil were for sale only for domestic consumption at the market price on the date of sale. Offers of oil for export have been discontinued. Interested persons are invited to communicate with the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Exports of linseed oil from the Argentine from January 1, to November 15, 1951 were reported at 245,180 tons, to the following destinations: 86,464 tons to United Kingdom; 143,392 tons, Continent and 15,324 tons non-Europe, compared with 166,415 tons — 93,182 tons, United Kingdom; 71,204 tons Continent and 2,-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bahassu oil, ½c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, N. C., No. 3, crude, 4c. per lb.
refined, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
yellow, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Grease, brown, ½c. per lb.
house, ½c. per lb.
yellow, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ⅜c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Linseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Olive oil, edible, 15c. per gal.
foots, ½c. per lb.
Palm oil, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 8, 1950
158.4	159.5	167.1	117.3	183.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Crush: October

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during October and September, 1951, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	October	September
	Tons	
Receipts	1,587,074	*1,053,549
Crushed	834,456	541,257
Stocks at mills	1,687,370	*934,752

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	256,862,000	166,505,000
Stocks at mills	74,337,000	54,127,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	173,826,000	96,085,000
Factory and whse. stocks	154,868,000	102,715,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	386,106	250,122
Stocks at mills	72,611	70,041

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	182,636	119,904
Stocks at mills	35,269	23,457

Linters

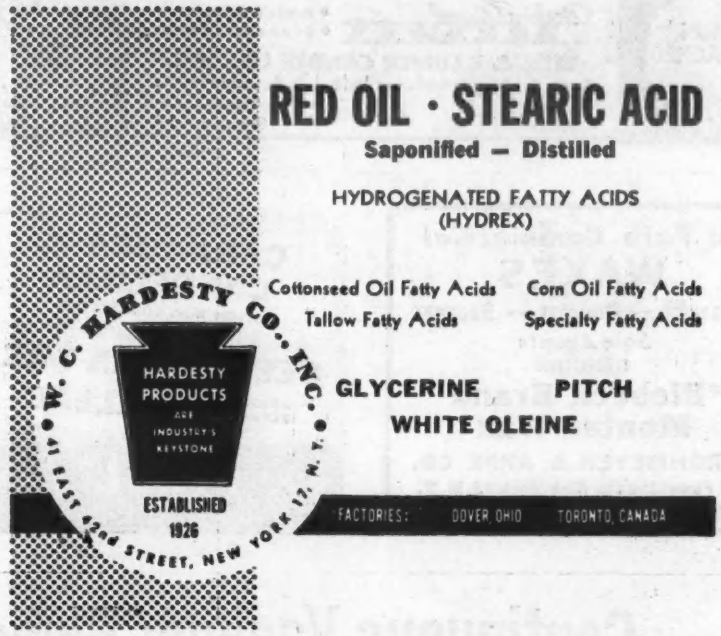
	Bales	
Produced	‡265,628	175,473
Stocks at mills	‡135,369	94,502

* Revised.

† Included 63,470 bales first cut, 179,608 bales second cut, and 22,550 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 509.4; first cut, 579.2; second cut, 611.8, and mill run, 556.9 pounds.

‡ Includes 61,560 bales first cut, 59,980 bales second cut, and 13,829 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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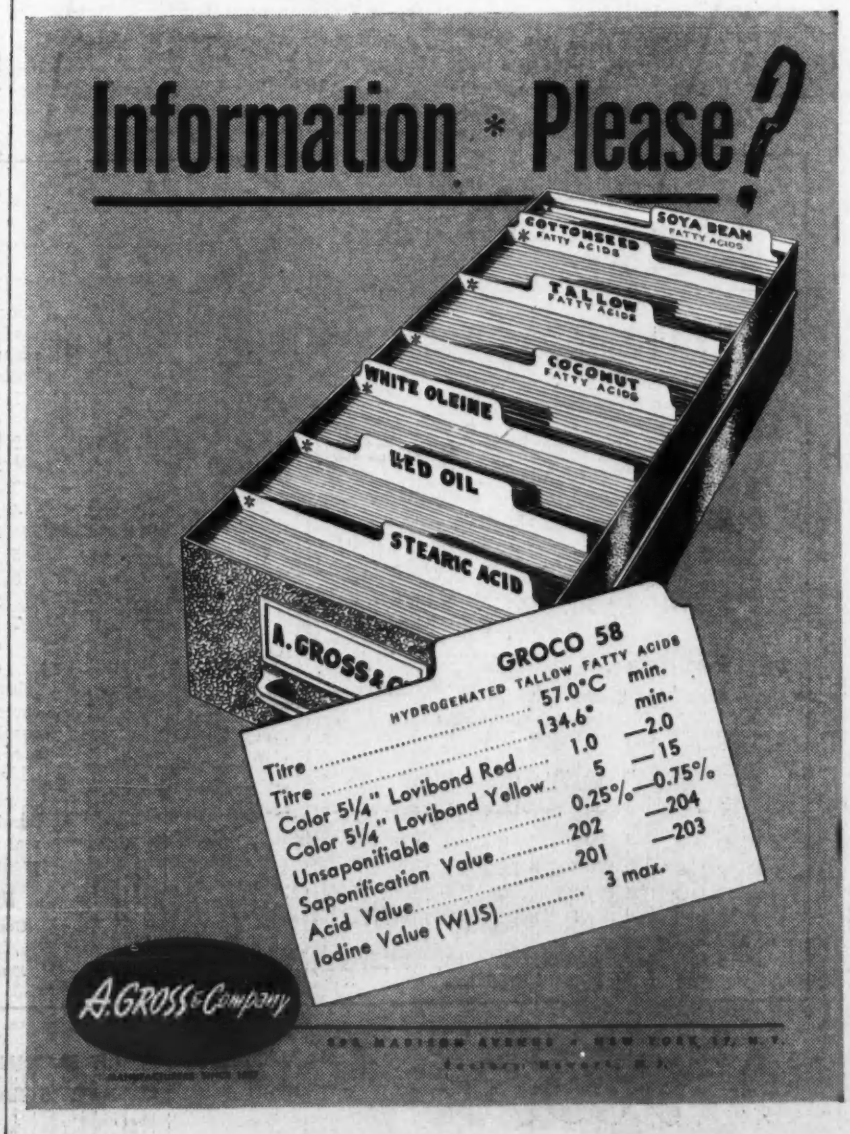

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029 tons, non-Europe, during the same period in 1950. Shipments of flaxseed during January 1 to November 15 were indicated at 177,256 tons as follows:—175,452 tons to Europe and 1,804 tons, non-Europe, against 86,375 tons to Europe during the same time in 1950.

Minneapolis.—The linseed oil market continued in a stalemate as rank and file of the trade held to the sidelines. Only users who were out of contracts, or were near exhaustion, came in for small fill-in needs. Asking prices ranged from 19c. to 19.5c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1, but sales were said to have been made at ¾c. to 1c. under these quotations. Shipping directions were the best in about five weeks.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	8,280,000	10,140,000
Since Sept. 1	110,280,000	133,940,000

Linseed Meal—Market strong, supplies were scarce. Demand continued active.

Minneapolis.—There was no change in the oilseed meal picture here, with trading restricted by lack of offerings. Crushers were offering little or no meal for either prompt or deferred delivery. Buying interest, however, extended well into the spring months (May) at ceiling quotations of $66 for extracted linseed meal and $68 for expeller meal, both per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

The soybean meal picture was just as tight, with practically no offerings before February shipment at ceilings of $74 to $75 a ton, bulk, Decatur basis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	13,500,000	21,960,000
Since Sept. 1	202,600,000	275,380,000

Flaxseed—Trading fairly active. Prices fluctuated within narrow limits and remained steady.

Minneapolis.—Trading in the flaxseed market was more orderly the past week as more than a million bushels of seed were tendered against "open" December futures contracts—just about liquidating this delivery. The trading basis on cash flax was switched from December to the May delivery. Spot seed was quoted 3c. a bushel under the May contract—or around $4.53 a bushel. Actual cash sales were made in a range of $4.48 to $4.59 a bushel. Marketings remained thin and crushers picked up 47 cars and 19,036 bushels of seed in the spot market and 32 cars and more than 86,000 bushels on a to-arrive basis. Actual receipts of flaxseed for the week totaled 319 cars, as compared with 313 cars in the previous week and 232 cars in the same week last year. Shipments approximated 35 cars, against 66 cars in the preceding week and 17 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	515,100	311,100	76,500	27,200
Since Sept 1	14,950,200	17,733,200	2,077,600	2,333,400

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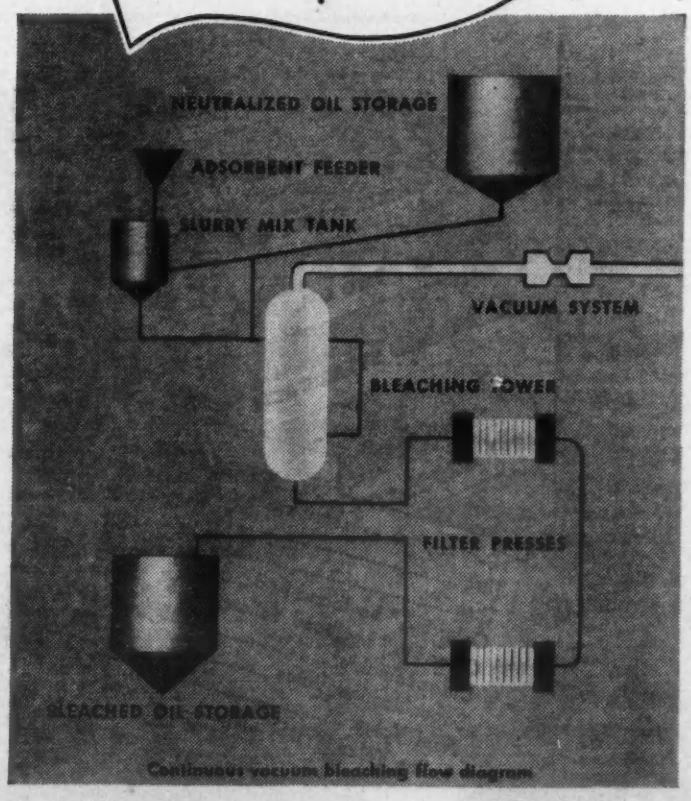
J.A.O.C.S. May and August, 1949



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Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Consuming inquiry continued slow. Market was entirely nominal and quoted at 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Castor Dehydrated — Firm conditions prevailed as supplies continued tight. Consuming inquiry was light. Prices remained firm at former levels.

Coconut—Although business was inactive, higher cost of copra resulted in a fractional price increase. Crude oil was quoted at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 1c. more New York basis.

Copra—This market was steady, with trading reported at $170 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Offerings were maintained at this figure.

Corn—Business was dull and featureless. Crude oil was held at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was nominal at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Department of Agriculture raised the 1952 corn production goal to 3,375,000,000 bushels, on 89,000,000 acres, compared with 3,088,000,000 bushels produced this year.

Cottonseed Refined — Prices were firmer, with crude oil. Tankcars were held at 17½c. per pound, New York delivery.

Oiticica — Consuming inquiry was restricted to small lots for actual needs. Prices were without change and more or less nominal. Refined oil ranged from 25c. to 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, as to delivery. Oil in drums were maintained at 27c. to 27½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Olive—Edible oil continued unsettled and moderate trading was reported at $2 to $2.15 per gallon, drums, spot, according to quantity. Offerings were liberal. Commercial oil was quoted at $1.85 per gallon, drums, less carlots, spot. Olive foots were quoted at 16c. per pound, tankcars and 17c. to 17½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Palm—Spot stocks were reduced to 19c. per pound, drums. Futures were also lower and quoted 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York for January-February delivery.

Peanut—Scarcity of offerings stiffened crude oil and sales were reported at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for nearby, while December was quoted at 17¼c. Refined oil was held at 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Government peanut releases were limited, which has cut production materially.

Rapeseed—Trading was quiet, but the market remained steady. Refined oil was maintained 22c. to 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rice Bran—Crude oil was offered at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, East and refined salad oil at 19½c., same basis. Clarified in small lots was quoted at 19½c. per pound, drums, New York delivery.

Soybean—Trading lacked snap, but market remained on a steady basis. Crude oil was quoted at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, December shipment. January-March was held at 13½c. and April-June, 13⅝c., same basis. Refined salad oil was inactive and offered at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Agriculture Department set the 1952 soybean production goal at 276,000,000 bushels, compared with the 1951 production of 278,000,000 bushels.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange

Soybean Crush: October

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during October and September, 1951, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	October	September
	Tons	
Receipts	2,267,356	278,358
Crushed	646,604	441,643
Stocks at mills	1,748,859	126,127

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	214,799,000	146,658,000
Stocks at mills	65,782,000	42,931,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	143,782,000	130,391,000
Factory and whse. stocks	75,169,000	79,870,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	497,799	344,147
Stocks at mills	26,954	35,505

* Revised.

in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended December 7 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	45	13.25	12.80	13.15@13.30
January	7	13.30	13.00	13.30S
March	51	13.84	13.35	13.66@13.75
May	71	14.04	13.50	13.95S
July	75	14.20	13.75	14.09@14.10
September	1	14.00	14.00	14.00@14.10

Total sales, 250 tankcars.

Tung—Moderate trading was reported at 38c. per pound, tankcars, New York, December delivery. Market was steady, with inquiry restricted to prompt needs. Drums were unchanged at 39½c. per pound, carlots. Domestic oil ranged from 37c. to 37½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, as to seller and delivery. Imports at New York were reported at 480 tons from Belgium of Argentine oil and 300 tons from the Argentine last week.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oil Market

Los Angeles.—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—Castor, AA, 35¼c. per pound; No. 3, 35c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 41.60c. per pound, drums, carlots; dehydrated, unbodied, 38.85c. per pound. Coconut, crude 12c. per pound. Corn, crude, 14.75c. per pound; refined, 18.40c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude 14½c. per pound, California; 13¼c. per pound Texas; refined, 17.75c. per pound, California. Linseed, 20.2c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 16¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 20¼c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 13c. per pound, midwest; refined, 16.40c. per pound. Tung, 38c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was firmer and all grades were lifted ½c. per pound. Trading was restricted to actual needs. Offerings, however, were less liberal than heretofore. Export inquiry was moderate and chiefly for choice white grease which was advanced to 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow was raised to 6¼c. per pound, house .06c. and brown, 5¼c., same basis.

Lard — Export inquiry improved and about 3,000,000 pounds was reported booked for Austria. Germany and Holland were said to be in the market for large lots. Cash lard was unsettled as quoted at 16⅜c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—A firmer tone prevailed in this market, though trading lacked volume and restricted to prompt needs. Offerings were lighter than heretofore. Reports from Washington stated that OPS was about to announce lower ceilings for prime or extra tallow to 10½c. per pound, tankcars, Chicago a drop of 4¼c. below prevailing ceiling. Fancy was quoted at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7¾c. and special, 7c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Industrial grades were in fair request for immediate delivery. Grease and tallow oils were quotably unchanged, reflecting the improved tone of tallow and greases. Neatsfoot oil remained on a firm basis, due to the high cost of neatsfoot stock. Edible grades continued strong. Oleo oil was in limited supply and maintained at 23c. per pound, tierces, New York. Oleo stearine also was steady and held at 18½c. per pound, barrels, same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Consumers continued to show little interest in replacements. Offers for shipment were freer. Recent trading was confined to limited quantities for prompt shipment. Tanked oil was merely nominal at 14¼c. to 14¾c. per pound, drums, New York, depending upon quantity and delivery.

Crude Fish—Trading in crude menhaden

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oil continued inactive and the market was entirely nominal at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore. Available stocks were said to be light, but refiners displayed no interest in the market. Crude sardine oil also was scarce on the Pacific coast. Prices were merely nominal at 12½c. to 13c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific coast.

Refined Fish—Consuming demand continued confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were without change. Light pressed oil was held at 15.20c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined 1c. per pound more.

Los Angeles.—Crude sardine quotations are nominal at 13c. per pound with oil supplies virtually exhausted and no offerings on the market the past week. Fishing operations were curtailed due to adverse weather conditions and prior to that time, tonnage landings were averaging only 1,200-1,500 tons per night. The general outlook is not encouraging for an improvement of conditions during the latter part of this month. Crude tuna oil quoted nominally at 9½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Refined available at 12c. per pound, same basis. Canadian herring oil is coming into the california markets with quotations at 12c. per pound, f.o.b. San Francisco Bay area.

Fatty Acids

Exporters absorbed sizable quantities of stearic acid, soybean and tallow fatty acids for shipment abroad, while domestic users restricted demand to actual requirements. Red oil and stearic acid remained steady at current quotations. Vegetable fatty acids also were held at unchanged prices, reflecting the firmness of basic oils.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for meal continued active throughout the cotton belt. Forty-one percent sacked meal was held at the ceiling prices of the different mills, figuring $85 per ton, Memphis; $86, Alabama; $85, Georgia; $83 to $86, Carolina mills, December-January shipment. Some sales took place for January, February, March coupled, at about $1 per ton under the current spot market. All mills seem to have a good supply of seed and are running at capacity.

Peanut Meal—Supply of peanuts for crushing purposes is exceptionally small, and production has been reduced in the last several weeks. The supply of meal is far below the demand, and the market was strong due to scarcity of offerings. A few cars of old process forty-five percent protein meal were offered at $91 per ton, f.o.b. South Georgia mills for December shipment. Solvent mills report they are completely sold up, with the last sales at $90 per ton, f.o.b. South Alabama points.

Soybean Meal—Buying interest slackened to some extent, but available supplies were light and readily sold. Shipments were held at ceiling of $74 per ton, bulk, basis Decatur, and most southeastern producers are selling supplies based on the Decatur market. Very few mills in the Southeast are producing meal, but a few more mills anticipate running in January. A few spot cars of southeastern production were sold at $88 per ton, Mississippi Valley points; $89 South Alabama; $91 Georgia and Carolina mills, December-January shipment.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade announced effective December 5 and until further notice, trading in December soybean meal futures will be limited only to liquidating operations. However, anyone having soybean meal of contract quality in a position to deliver may make a sale for delivery purposes. The board also adopted a regulation providing for a settlement price of $79 per ton, for November, 1951, soybean meal future contracts that were in default due to non-delivery. Final settlement of these defaulted contracts is pending on the approval of Office of Price Stabilization.

Waxes

Beeswax—Refined grades demand was restricted to immediate delivery. Prices were without change and well held, reflecting the firmness of crude. African crude was unchanged and maintained at 61c. to 63c. per pound, spot, New York. Brazilian crude continued scarce and firm, with the strength of shipments from Brazil.

Candelilla—Crude wax from Mexico by the cartel was offered sparingly and firm at 75c. per pound, carlots, New York basis. Resale lots on spot ranged from 75c. to 77c. per pound, as to quantity. Refined was maintained at 78c. to 80c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Carnauba—Withdrawal of cheap lots from the spot market resulted in higher prices, ranging from 2c. to 4c. per pound, especially for No. 3 crude. Sales of the latter early in the week were reported at $1 per pound and less on spot and the clearance of this grade lifted quotations to $1.04 to $1.06 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. The lower prices brought out increased consuming demand which was not satisfied. No. 3 refined was firmer at $1.07 to $1.08 per pound. Yellow also was stronger; No. 1 was raised to $1.25 to $1.28 per pound, and No. 2, $1.23 to $1.25 per pound, on spot, as to quantity.

Ouricury—This market was firmer and limited quantities of refined on spot were well held at 85c. to 87c. per pound, according to quality and quantity.

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Custom grinding—Well-established company in New Jersey offers facilities for fine grinding of metallics and non-metallics to flake, chip and grain form Specialists in hazardous products. Packing, mixing and shipping facilities available OPD 167.

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Dope: Cellulose Acetate Butyrate. Intermediate blue, non-specular, 2600 gallons, manufactured by the Glidden Corp. and packed in 5 gallon cans, individually boxed. Sabin Metal Corp., 40 Lispenard St., N. Y. 13. WAlker 5-6583.

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200 lbs. Potassium Cyanide, 100-lb. drums; 60,000 lbs. Sodium Metaborate-Octahydrate cases of 12 5-lb. cans, Photographic. Iron Chloride Solution USP 1460, 1 Pint Bottles. 400,000 lbs. Hexachlorethane—Bags. 100,000 lbs. Technical Powdered Boric Acid. Write George M. Hayward, 601 Westover Road, Kansas City, Mo.

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Wanted: Diphenylamine refined, flaked in original barrels, any quantity. Please quote price. Southside Chemical Company, Incorporated, 139 Monroe Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 219.

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Established manufacturer and miners of mineral fillers past 40 years needs sales representative in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Regular customers already using our products include most well known manufacturers of paint, rubber, plastics, etc. Need you to contact them regularly, plus prospects. Knowledge of paint extenders and mineral fillers helpful. Excellent opportunity, if you can qualify, for right man with ability, ambition, desire to connect permanently years to come. Must locate in territory. Be willing to travel. Auto necessary. Liberal salary, plus tonnage commission. Traveling expenses allowed. Write, giving complete details, past experience, references, work history. Confidential. OPD 210.

Chemical Salesman: Excellent opportunity for capable and aggressive man. Must be willing to live in town of 80,000 population and make periodic trips over large territory. Must be capable of assuming duties of sales manager after getting acquainted with trade and becoming familiar with products and their uses. State age, experience and salary expected, all replies strictly confidential. OPD 218.

Wanted: Sales Representatives for phenolic resins (liquid types preferred). Will consider commission basis arrangement or salary and commission. OPD 211.

SERVICES OFFERED

Organic chemist, PhD, with own laboratory, available consultation, development, or formulate, supervise program for your personnel. Emulsions, wetting agents, etc., for textile, toiletry, food, pharmaceutical, paint, metal working, etc., fields. Moderate fees. OPD 187.

OPS Extends Capehart

—Continued from page 3

June 24, 1950 (the pre-Korean period), adjusted for all increases or decreases in costs up to July 26, 1951. In general, manufacturers will use their own accounting methods in calculating costs under the new order.

Calculating New Ceilings

Closely following the Capehart formula, GOR 21 tells the applicant that he calculates his new ceilings for each commodity by:—(1) finding his "base period price"; (2) finding his "base date"; and (3) adjusting the base period price by adding or subtracting increases or decreases in costs for materials labor and overhead between the base date and July 26, 1951.

The "base period price" is the highest price at which the applicant sold the commodity in the period January 1 to June 24, 1950, to his "largest buying class of purchaser," or, alternatively, the highest price to this class of purchaser shown in a price list in effect during this period.

The "base date" is the last date before June 24, 1950, on which a sale was made at the base period price or on which the price list was in effect. For convenience, the applicant may use the last day of the month in which the base date falls, and may use July 31 instead of July 26, 1951.

Among his various classes of purchasers the applicant finds the class which in the pre-Korean base period bought the largest dollar volume of the commodity being repriced. The price charged that class is his base period price.

Prices for Other Purchasers

Having determined his new ceiling price to his largest buying class of purchaser, the seller finds his new ceilings for other classes of purchasers by applying the price differentials and terms of sale established by the regulation now covering the commodity being repriced.

Because manufacturers generally will use their own accounting methods in calculating costs under GOR 21, OPS is requiring that applications for approval of new ceilings shall be in considerable detail, as indicated by the fact that five forms (Nos. 109-113) are to be used. For the same reason, new ceiling prices cannot be used until OPS has reviewed them and has notified the seller by "letter order" that the prices are approved.

Metals Allocations Eased For More Hardship Cases

The National Production Authority announced December 7 that an additional small number of producers who have been disproprotionately affected by reductions in allotments of controlled materials for the first quarter of 1952, will be eligible to share in a limited distribution of supplemental allotments. Two types of hardship cases will be considered:—

1. Applicants whose original allotments of copper and aluminum for the first quarter were at low levels because of substitution possibilities, but who find themselves unable to substitute due to reasons beyond their control.

2. Small "single-line" producers of least essential items who are unable to continue operations under their original allotments of copper and aluminum.

Schwartz Acquires California Bldg.

Schwartz Chemical Company, New York, has acquired a building at 41 San Jose, Burbank, Calif. The company plans to open a branch plant at the new site within sixty days. Equipment will be installed in the new unit for the manufacture of the company's line of cements, lacquers, dues and liquid cleaners for the plastics industry.

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